New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1595. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVED BY THE ATLANTIC.

...of the O'Donnell Ministry in Spain.

...eneral Settlement of the Isle of Serpents Difficulty.

...EDUCTION OF THE TRANSIT DUTIES BY DENMARK.

...Warlike Preparations in Naples to Invade Persia.

...MOVEMENT IN FRENCH MONEY AFFAIRS.

...London Money Market Stringent.

GRAIN AND COTTON FIRM.

Breadstuffs 1/ to 3d higher.

The United States mail-steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool about 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 15th inst., arrived last night.

The *Adriatic* had not arrived out.

Important intelligence came from Madrid, on the 10th, of the fall of O'Donnell and the restoration of Narvaez to power. O'Donnell has resigned, and with him all his colleagues. The Queen has accepted their resignations. Narvaez is appointed President of the Council, and has already provided himself with thirteen associates. He has allotted the principal offices as follows: Gyan, Foreign Affairs; Seijo, Finance; Nocedal, Interior; Arzuaga, Justice; Urbistondo, War; Lesaundi, Marine. Gen. Hans is appointed Captain-General of Madrid, and Gen. Rivera Director of the Cavalry.

The Neapolitan question remains *in statu quo*. The matter, it is supposed, will be referred to another Paris Conference. Russia is said to have made the formal proposal for convocation of the (second) plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Paris. France and Prussia have adhered, and the consent of England is almost realized, but is with certainty anticipated.

The reported removal of Galasz by 4,000 Austrians was not true. Affairs in the Turkish settlement are proceeding slowly, but, on the whole, satisfactorily.

Denmark is reported to have consented to a reduction of the transit duties on goods passing through Holstein and Lauenburg, from five pence 5 pwt. to one penny. This measure is the necessary forerunner of a reduction of the Sound dues.

From England there is nothing worth reporting, excepting a piece of gossip to the effect that Lord Palmerston, without consulting the Queen, appointed Rev. Mr. Tarver to the Bishopric of Durham, but the Queen, on reading the appointment in the papers, sent for Palmerston, "snubbed" him soundly, and cancelled the appointment.

The Paris Bourse publishes an article, signed by M. de Saint, on the meeting of the Paris Congress. It is stated that the question of the Island of Serpents has been already settled—that the Island is to be restored to Roumania; that as regards the Islands of the Lower Danube, they also will be ceded to the Porte.

As regards the union of the two Principalities, the *Débats* says that, as the commission charged to consider the whole question of the Principalities has not yet entered upon its functions, that question must be deferred; and, as France, Austria, England and Turkey each claim the presidency of the commission—a point which is one of "influence"—the *Débats* is of opinion that this, as well as some other preliminary matters, must first be settled by the next Congress before the actual question of the Danubian Principalities is touched upon.

Concessions of Denmark.

From the London Star.

Denmark is believed to have consented to a reduction of the transit duties on goods passing through Holstein and Lauenburg, from twopence for the hundredweight to one penny. This measure is the necessary forerunner of a reduction of the Sound duties. We have before stated that the reduction of the Sound duties and that of the transit duties would go hand in hand. Europe is indebted for these reforms to the firmness of the United States Government, which first took up the whole question.

Continued Excitement in England about the Merrimac.

From the London Daily News.

The United States screw steam-frigate *Merrimac* will, it is expected, take her departure from Southampton Water in about a fortnight's time. Amongst the visitors of the frigate during the last week were several captains and commanders in the royal navy and military officers; Sir John Rennie, the engineer; Major-General Dickson, who fought in the last American war, and was taken prisoner; and the Portuguese Minister to Brazil. On Saturday the frigate was visited by Count Pontiatine, a Vice-Admiral in the Russian service, and aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia. The Count commanded the Russian frigate *Diana* during the Russian war, when she was chased by the English and French fleets throughout the South and North Pacific Oceans. It will be remembered that after baffling the combined fleets of the Western Powers for nearly two years she was finally engulfed, owing to an earthquake on the Japanese coast, her officers and crew being saved. Admiral Pontiatine, a slender, gentlemanly man, speaks very good English, and is a highly educated scientific officer. He spoke modestly on board the *Merrimac* of his adventures in the *Diana*. He was accompanied on board the American frigate by a young Muscovite gentleman, whose name and rank were not known. They both came from Southampton to the frigate. The Russian Admiral was saluted with 18 guns on his leaving the *Merrimac*. The remarkable shape of some of the frigate's guns has excited great curiosity, the pivot guns having the appearance of mammoth black bottles, from the enormous size of the hinder part of the gun, as compared with the circumference of the gun towards the mouth. The brass howitzers, or boat guns, on board the frigate have also attracted attention. Their carriages appear something like children's perambulators. The guns can be limbered and unlimbered with remarkable facility, and the apparatus for running them ashore, and guiding and moving them about on land is very complete and ingenious. These howitzers throw shrapnell shells of about 12lb weight each. The officers of the *Merrimac* have been invited by the Mayor of Southampton to the banquet to be given by him to the Directors of the European and Australian Mail Packet Company and the heads of the Southampton Governmental Departments, at the Dolphin Hotel, in that town, on Friday next, the day previous to the sailing of the first mail packet for Australia under the new contract. An order has been issued by the Government to allow the officers of the *Merrimac* to view all the dockyards and naval establishments in the kingdom that they may choose to visit. The *Merrimac* was designed by Mr. Lenthall, the chief naval constructor of the American navy. The royal yacht was proceeding up Southampton Water one day, when she was stopped, and permission was asked for one of the maids of honor and a gentleman belonging to the royal household to view the frigate, which permission was immediately politely accorded.—*Daily News.*

Mrs. Stowe in Edinburg.

From the Scottish Press.

The recent visit of this lady has been of a very different character from her former one; she was very desirous to avoid all publicity and excitement, and thus to enjoy quietly with her family all the interests which Edinburg and its neighborhood present. Her friends favored her wishes by maintaining silence as to her movements, and her seclusion was further promoted by the appearance in the various papers of an erroneous paragraph, which stated that she had reached London on her return. Yet there were not wanting opportunities to prove that she still possessed her hold on the general feeling. She met several Anti-Slavery friends in social gatherings, and cheered them by her intelligence and hopes respecting the state of matters in America. Among others, she met the members of the Ladies' Emancipation Committee, and encouraged them to pursue their present course, for every honest effort is of the utmost value to the cause; she gave an interesting *sketch of the different parties in the United States*, and explained the relative importance of each. Sympathizing with the political movements now taking place, she dwelt strongly on what she considered the duty of supporting the Anti-Slavery Presidential candidate, from whose election she hopes for great results to the cause of the slave, not only in regard to the admission of Kansas, as an expression of public opinion, but also because the President has the appointment of persons to all the State offices, and to have all these filled with Anti-Slavery men, would be of essential service. She, moreover, pointed out the important mission pursued by those Abolitionists of the American Anti-Slavery Society, who, outside of politics, are upholding uncompromisingly the Anti-Slavery standard, and by their earnest agitation in the van of public sentiment create the feeling which is the necessary foundation of all Anti-Slavery movements—whether political or benevolent. She expressed her gratitude to those who helped the cause in this country by donations for the help of the fugitives from Slavery, as well as for the elevation of the colored race, and by other similar tokens of sympathy, not forgetting those who gave their aid and testimony in support of the more comprehensive Anti-Slavery operations. Mrs. Stowe, though still in very delicate health, appeared stronger than on her former visit. She visited Roslin and Melrose, and finally left Edinburg on Wednesday last for Newcastle, *en route* for Durham, York and London.—*Scottish Press.*

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1856.

THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

A letter from Bombay gives the details of the preparations making to supply the naval contingency. *There will be employed 14 steamers—six of them carrying from one to four 68 pounders*; 10 heavily armed gunboats, 4 schooners, and other crafts for landing troops, and 20 or 26 transports. The Expedition will be very complete.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

MADRID, Tuesday.

The following additions have been made to the new ministry: S. Movans, Public Works, and Civil Governor of Madrid; S. Zurbano, Colonies.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

Letters from the *Royal Albert*, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Lyons, to as late a date as the 2d October, announce that she was making preparations to winter above the South Bridge, and within the Golden Horn, and that in consequence of the non-execution of the Treaty of Paris by Russia, her Majesty's steam frigate *Magecienne*, the *Lynx* steam corvette and the *Weser* steam gun-boat, had reintered the Black Sea, to be followed forthwith by the *Vulture* steam frigate.

[*For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see 8th Page.*]

News From Havana.

United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. J. McGowan, left New-Orleans 9 A. M. of the 20th inst., and Havana at sunset of the 23d for New-York.

The *Philadelphia* landed $12,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 30 passengers and $6,000 in specie for New-York.

There was little of importance occurring at Havana.

Mr. Blythe, the new United States Consul to Havana, entered upon the duties of his office on the 23d instant.

The weather was delightfully balmy and salubrious, and Winter visitors were arriving at Havana in large numbers.

☞ A meeting of the Republicans of the Third Ward, opposed to the nomination of Ex-Alderman Oscar Stuyvesant for Alderman, and, as the call read, "to the Border-Ruffian process by which that nomination was effected," was announced to take place last evening at the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich street. We dispatched a reporter to that place, but he was informed that the meeting would not be held, for "good and fitting reasons." The friends of Mr. Stuyvesant were present in large numbers, and they all seemed sanguine that the regular nominee would come out right. Well, we suppose it's all right.

The Late Suicide at South Brooklyn.

The body of a woman was taken from the water near Thompson's Dock, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, supposed to be the person who jumped from one of the South Ferry boats, one week ago last Sunday, and who on the Friday night previous was lodged at the Station-house in Trinity-place, New-York, at the request of a young man in her company. Deceased was a young woman, medium height and black hair. Her dress, plaid silk, silk cape, pinned at the neck with a gold cross, including hair, and two rings on her left hand. When found, she had a pair of kid gloves clasped in one hand. The body will remain at the Dead-house in Brooklyn several days for identification.

Republican Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

OVERWHELMING POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Twenty Thousand Republicans in Council.

SPEECH OF HON. N. P. BANKS.

SPLENDID TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

One of the largest public demonstrations made by the Republicans of this State since the nomination of Col. Fremont for the Presidency, occurred last night in Brooklyn. An assemblage of not less than 20,000 men met in the City Hall Park to give expression to the sentiments of Kings County on the political questions now at issue in the Presidential struggle, and to hear the leading topics of the time discussed by Mr. Banks and the other gentlemen who had been advertised as speakers. A large platform was erected in front of the City Hall steps, from which the meeting was organized. Two other stands were placed at the opposite sides of the Park, which long before the hour designated were surrounded by expectant crowds. From the different Wards in the city, Republican clubs, headed by music, and carrying an infinite variety of flags, transparencies and banners, marched into the open space and took the places respectively assigned them. At 7½ o'clock the entire area inclosed by the park railings was crowded. From the principal stand Mr. Rollin Sandford nominated for President Hon. Edward A. Lambert, who was chosen by acclamation. After the appointment of a number of secondary officers,

Mr. Sandford, on behalf of the Republican delegation to the nominating Convention at Syracuse, submitted by way of report the names of the candidates for public office presented by that body.

The nominations were unanimously ratified. The Chairman then introduced Hon. N. P. Banks, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was received with a storm of cheers. He said he had come here to-night from his own home to speak a word in favor of the distinguished representative from this District in the United States Congress, for to no man was the Republican Party more indebted for a magnanimous concession and determined support of that union necessary to their success in the United States Congress than to the Hon Mr. Stranahan. [Applause.]

Mr. Banks warmly urged that gentleman's reelection and proceeded to speak of the necessity, in order to carry out the purposes for which this Government was formed, to elect Col. Fremont to the office of President of this Republic. Those purposes were the security of the blessings of Liberty, the enlargement of the material prosperity, the development of the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural wealth of the country, which God in his mercy had given to our fathers, and which they had given to us. The Constitution was framed for that purpose. The Union of the States was made for that purpose. Washington led the columns of patriots in the Revolutionary days, and won the victories of those days that tried the souls of men, and for that purpose, and no other. And the only man of all the candidates now before the people for election to the office of President who would carry out that purpose was J. C. Fremont. [Applause.]

Mr. Fremont was a young man; he had brought to the knowledge of the people a new path which he had carved out and carried through by his unassisted indomitable energy and will. His career commended him to us; he was no sectionalist—he was born in the south; he was educated in the Southern interior, he was bred to the profession of arms; he taught in his youth lessons of science for his support and advancement in life; and his whole personal and public history was but a series of illustrations of that fact that he possessed the qualities best calculated for a successful performance of the functions of Chief Executive of the United States. It had been asserted, as a serious objection against Col. Fremont, that he was a new man; but that was rather a recommendation. The first duty of the President was to get out of the crooked paths of politicians, and no man could better do that than he who had not been made up in caucuses and conventions, and who was not the creature of politicians.

The difficulty with Franklin Pierce was that he had been merely the tool of a party, and it was this that had made him a subject of universal laughter. He could not see, he did not know the difference between right and wrong, and, therefore, could never be expected to pursue and maintain the former. And so it would be with Mr. Buchanan, if he should be elected. He had merged himself into the platform of a party, he had put himself forward as under the absolute control of party policy, and would certainly adopt the course which had characterized the administration of Mr. Pierce. Besides, Mr. Buchanan's political record illustrated the flexibility of his opinions, and his views as promulgated through the Ostend manifesto were such as had never before been proclaimed by any public representative of the United States, or had ever before been put forth as the principles entertained by the statesmen of this the only free and true Republic in the world.

But Col. Fremont did not belong to such a category. His instincts were all in favor of right and justice. We had only to look at the difference between the statesman qualified by God for his high duty, and him whose policy sprang from the darkened closets of political coteries, and was moulded by political cancuses and conventions, in order to form a correct judgment of the respective claims of these two men to election. As to Mr. Fillmore, the remaining candidate, it was merely necessary to observe that the objection to him was not that he did not know the difference between right and wrong—not that he was not a good man—but that he could get no electoral votes; [laughter] he was not in the line of the election. And even if any of the other candidates should die, he would not have the remotest chance of success. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Mr. Fillmore was supported by the Straight Whigs, a handful of politicians who had become so straitened that they could be drawn through the narrowest aperture. Their support, however, would do him no harm; neither would it do anybody else any good. If they went over to Buchanan, the Democrats in the rear ranks would begin at once to desert him on seeing such an accession of men, all of whom aspired to be leaders, but who could show no rank and file. Some Native Americans of this State also lent their support to Mr. Fillmore. Now he (Mr. Banks) had participated in the sentiments of that party. He was the first man in the last Congress to stand up in its vindication, and it was on the strength of the principles which he in that Congress had expressed, that he was subsequently elected Speaker of the House. He had been led into sympathy with the views of that organization from personal familiarity with events in the recent political history of his own State. For sixteen years he and the young men of his State had been laboring against the influence of the party that had long held the control of the Government in their hands, to change the Constitution—and, having gained the popular voice in their favor, were on the point of being successful, when, as he had reason to believe, the leaders of the Catholics in Massachusetts met secretly, and made over the Catholic vote in a body to the dominant power, thus thwarting the people in the enforcement of the popular will. It was to this he objected. He did not think that that that class of voters, the recipients of our bounty, and foreigners at that, should be brought into a State in solid column, and made to vote this way or that, as one man, or a body of men, should direct. He did not care how a man voted, no matter what his religious faith or place of birth, provided he only voted as he (Mr. Banks) did, viz.: on his own responsibility, and from his own intelligence of his duty as a citizen. [Applause.] If, then, he (Mr. Banks) was an American at the time to which he had referred, he was more an American now. He spoke not of party organizations, but of principle. He was not a member of the party that carried that banner. At the present time he repudiated all sectional organizations; he was for a movement of the people, independent of party. The organs of the Catholic Church were now assailing the character of Col. Fremont by the utterance of the most infamous falsehoods pertaining to his religious faith and opinions alone that the mind of man could conceive, or that the tongue of villany ever gave utterance to. [Applause.] It was the organs of the Catholic Church that in collusion and combination with the leaders of the falsely styled American party of New-York State charged Col. Fremont with entertaining Catholic opinions, or having been of the Catholic faith—a charge that he took the liberty of saying on what he believed to be sufficient knowledge of his own, was infamously false, without the shadow or foundation of a particle of truth. And while the organs of the Catholic Church were thus denouncing an American citizen, because he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, there was reason to believe that in Indiana and elsewhere, the dictates of that church and the followers of those organs were voting against Mr. Fremont at the polls, some of them once, some twice, and some three times. Now, if they had the right to make religious opinion a test—and they did introduce it for the first time in this country—and to denounce a man because he was or was not a Catholic, he denied their right to vote against him once, twice, or thrice, for that reason or any other. [Applause.] Therefore he was stronger to-day, in his views of the American question and polling them ever he had been before. And he uttered his protest here against the introduction by the Catholic organs, of this policy, and called on them to regard the consequences of it, for whatever evil should grow out of it, whatever woe should follow it, whatever ill should befide, be it upon their heads, for they had introduced the wrong, and by the wrong they would suffer in the end. [Loud applause.] A combination had been formed, between the Catholic organs and the organization falsely styled the American Party, in this State, to defeat Fremont. Every true American, however, would vote for Fremont, irrespective of the organization. The American principle and the American Party was safe in the hands of the American people, acting without political organization, and managed, directed and controlled by no political coterie or clique. The American Party and the American principle was safe if they followed this counsel, and this counsel could be followed safe by giving their suffrages to such men as they had nominated for their representative in Congress from that District, and such men as had been nominated for the offices of President and Vice-President. [Applause.]

Mr. Banks concluded amid great cheering.

Mr. Dykes then read a series of resolutions which were adopted, and the meeting resolved itself into a procession.

AT THE NORTH STAND.

The meeting was organized at this stand by appointing Hon. Jesse A. Chase as Chairman, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Gov. Robinson was the first speaker introduced, and he proceeded to explain the Kansas laws and the course pursued by Government officials there to oppress the Free-State men. He thought that Gov. Geary had taken upon himself the work of the Border-Ruffians, so that they had nothing to do. The speaker was listened to with attention, and was frequently applauded.

As the speaker retired there were repeated calls for Mr. Beecher, when the Chairman announced that Mr. B. was so hoarse with speaking that he was unable to attend.

Mr. George W. Clark, of Rochester, favored the audience with a song, when Colonel Pratt, of the western part of the State, was introduced. He assured the audience that they would hear a roar from the western part of the State on the 4th of November that would astonish them. Great changes had been made during the last ten days from Fillmore to Fremont; they thought it was useless longer to advocate a candidate who had not the least possible chance. "If," says he, "the entire vote of New-York and Kings County should be cast for Buchanan, the western part of the State would roll up a majority of 20,000 for Fremont." He concluded with urging upon all to work, that now was the time for action, and the result would be well.

Mr. Bagnus, of Brooklyn, was next introduced. After a cursory glance at the principles of the Republican Party, he referred to several of the local candidates, and particularly to Mr. Stranahan, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District. He read the resolutions adopted at a Whig meeting called two years ago to ratify the nominations for Congress then, which, he said, recognized the same principles as the Republican Party now, and urged all to vote for Mr. Stranahan. He concluded by showing the glaring inconsistencies of the Democratic nominee.

Wm. H. Gaze, Esq., followed in an able argumentative speech which was well received.

SOUTH STAND.

At this stand the German Clubs assembled, and were addressed by Theodore Bankaloo and Woodruff Garrison, Esqs.

THE PROCESSION.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting the various Clubs fell into line and passed through some of the principal streets, and at an early hour this morning reached the Republican head-quarters, where the ranks were broken. The procession was the grandest spectacle ever seen in Brooklyn. It was nearly an hour in passing a given point, and was everywhere received with the wildest enthusiasm.

Politics.

The Republicans of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated the following tickets:

For Alderman—Henry R. Pierson.

For Supervisor—Leonard C. McPhail.

For Constable—William Story.

For Inspectors of Election—1st *District*—Joseph Woodbridge, Joseph M. Russell. 2d *District*—Benjamin M. Case, E. D. Goodnow.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It seems we were wrong yesterday in the supposition that Supervisor Benson would receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in this District. The members of the Convention had their sympathies appealed to, and were told that he could not be spared from the Board of Supervisors. In this dilemma, John A. Searing, Esq., received the nomination.

☞ In the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn a German Catholic, by the name of Walter, is running for Alderman on the Know-Nothing ticket. Consistent!

THE MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN THE PARK.

Speeches of John Cochrane and Others.

The meeting advertised as to take place in Tammany Hall, called under the name of the Mechanics and Workingmen, did not "come off"—at least not in old Tammany. So far as explained, the cause seems to have been as follows: There are certain preliminaries necessary to be observed in order to obtain the use of that portoin of Tammany Hotel in which meetings are held. These are, that Mr. Charles Brown, or his associate proprietor of the hotel, must have three or four days' notice. Then, if any doubt exists of the orthodoxy of the party requiring the Hall, the request is laid before the Sachems—and their decision is final. In the case of the Workingmen, it would seem that they applied first to the General Committee, and afterwards to the Sachems, who, without making it known to the proprietors, passed a resolution allowing to them the use of the Hall. This was not made known to the proprietors until the day of the night on which the meeting was to be held. Meanwhile the Hall had been let for another purpose, consequently the proprietors could not open the Hall to them without violating their agreement, and consequently the meeting was held in front of the City Hall; the officers and speakers occupying the steps. The meeting, which at first was not large, was organized by appointing Mr. John Comerford President, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Ira B. Davis was introduced, and read a preamble and resolutions favoring the main principles of the Homestead Bill and the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The resolutions were adopted, unanimously, and then John Cochrane, Esq., was called upon to address the assembly.

Mr. Cochrane was received with cheers. Going forward, he said he had been so unfortunate as to contract a severe cold, and consequently he would be unable to address them at any length. But notwithstanding his hoarseness he was unwilling to absent himself from the meeting. He was sorry they had been excluded from Tammany Hall. Tammany was properly the home of the working class. They should have been admitted there, and for what reason they had been denied admission, he could not say. Tammany without the working class would not be Tammany—without them it would be nothing. [Applause.] Before retiring he had a word to say concerning the Homestead bill. He had heard, in part, the expression with reference to that bill, in the preamble and resolutions. He understood it to be that to the people belong the public lands. That met with his hearty approval. And further he believed it was their right to enjoy them. A right which only required asserting to be successful. But he would not address them longer, for his voice was too weak to reach more than a very small portion of the audience. He had appeared before them in his suffering condition simply because he feared his absence might be taken as an indication of his disapproval of the objects of the meeting. He concluded with the remark that if the workingmen would take care of their own interests, they would not be in a position to be affected injuriously by the refusal of any set of men to permit them to occupy Tammany Hall or the Coal Hole, or any other hole. When the workingmen had principles which they desired to see effective in the Government, or when they had men whom they desired to place in a position to carry out their principles, they must look to the work themselves, and then it would be done to their satisfaction.

Mr. Cochrane now retired amid cheers, and was followed by Mr. C. C. Schwackhamer and Mr. Ira B. Davis. The latter said he had recently enjoyed an interview with Mr. James Buchanan, who assured him that he had always been, and always would be, in favor of the dominant principle of the Homestead bill. Mr. Charles Bolwell followed with the charge that the philanthropy of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher never embraced the white man; in proof of which he declared that the reverend gentleman gave Mr. Jonas Frost, distinguished as an English chartist, the cold shoulder when he was in this country. Mr. Bolwell was followed by Mr. Ammeon L. Embry, the Democratic (Lib'y) candidate for the office of Civil Judge, who read that a newspaper had endeavored to disgrace his name before the people, by charging him with having been a peacemaker—a charge which he rejoiced to say was true. The meeting then adjourned. During the latter portion of the meeting there was nearly one thousand persons present.

ARRIVAL BY THIS STEAMER.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Pathfinder's First Letter.

Fremont's Second Campaign of California.

THE GOLDEN STATE SURE FOR FREEDOM.

INTERESTING FROM COSTA RICA.

News from Oregon, Vancouver Islands, New-Granada, South America and Australia.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. T. Stone, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 2 P. M. on the morning of Oct. 21, and arrived at Quarantine at 8 A. M. on the morning of Oct. 29. She brings the California Mails of Oct. 4, and passengers, and $67 in treasure on freight.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Gate*, R. H. Pearson, Commander, left San Francisco Oct. 4, at 3 P. M., and arrived at Panama on the 20th, at 10 A. M., bringing 260 passengers, and $2,150,787 in treasure on freight, $275,333 of which was on foreign account.

Oct. 23, Chas Jones, aged 31, of Liverpool, England, died of apoplexy.

Oct. 27, Isaac N. Wilson, aged 3 months, died of marasmus.

Oct. 26, Patrick Ryan, aged 34, of New-York, died of consumption.

Oct. 26, lat. 35° 18' N., long. 120° 20' W., at 5 A. M., exchanged signals with an American bark, showing the blue signal with a white diamond.

Oct. 27, passed steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans for New-York, at 8 P. M.

We are indebted to Mr. R. H. Rinehell, Purser of the *Illinois*, and to Mr. Wentworth, messenger of the Panama Railroad Company, for special favors; also, to the Pacific Express, and to the Expresses of Freeman & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. for papers received with great dispatch.

Treasure List per Illinois.

Wells, Fargo & Co.....$[illegible]
Drexel & Co.....
Merchants' Exchange.....
Howland, Aspinwall & Co.....
Wm. Hose & Co.....
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....
Order.....
W. R. Coleman & Co.....
Rose, Falconer & Co.....
James Patrick.....
E. Kelly & Co.....
W. F. Weld & Co.....
T. Wigram & Sons.....
Sarmiento, Rose & Co.....
Meador & Adams.....
Baker & Hamill.....
G. R. Wiles & Co.....
Newhouse, Spotswood & Co.....
Magoon & Co.....
Schultz & Bros.....

VERY INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Present Aspect of Political Parties—Great Increase in the Republican Strength—Col. Fremont's Letter—The Constitutional Convention certain for the Fall Session!

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.

"Who is to be our next President?" is the all-engrossing question with us just now. The corners about Montgomery street are occupied all day by little knots of people—Fremonters, Buchanan men, and Fillmoreites—each man claiming that his favorite will occupy the White House the next four years, and that neither of his opponents "has the ghost of a chance." In the face of the absolute fact that recently come of at the South, I do not see exactly upon what source the latter faction derives its consolation, unless the hope to draw off enough votes from Fremont in this and one or two of the Northern States to throw them into the hands of Buchanan, be a consolation. The people of California are not much given to politics—if you except a few hundreds of the offscourings of Tammany Hall and a score or two of professional office-hunters from the South, who congregate in our cities. In San Francisco it has always been found impossible to support a party paper—Whig or Democratic. Not more than two to three hundred persons could ever be got together for any political object or manifestation until this canvass. But within the past six weeks everything is changed in these particulars. In this city alone we have six or eight political daily papers in full blast. In the last two weeks we have had two Fremont evening meetings at Music Hall, each attended by at least three thousand persons. Every interior village, gulch and mountain location, has its political organizations, and its committees, who daily and nightly seek to make converts to their peculiar faith.

My early impression of this Presidential canvass was, that on account of the large admixture of the Southern element in our political and social composition, the friends of right and justice would find themselves largely in the minority when the votes came to be counted. But we have hosts of able men in the field, and the great truths they utter are telling rapidly upon the intelligence of the reflecting portion of our people. The Buchanan men, up to the middle of last month, were claiming 10,000 plurality in California. Now, the most sanguine do not claim over 5,000, and the betting men of the party will not offer any odds at all against Fremont. This change has taken place from the fact that several of the papers of the interior have gone over to Fremont since it has been demonstrated that Fillmore cannot carry a single Atlantic State, and from the further fact that it is quite clear the Northern and Western members of the Order in California are preparing to follow suit.

There are other reasons for the rapid increase in the Republican ranks. In no State in the Union have the attacks on Fremont been so virulent in their character as in this—and nowhere have they been so promptly and easily refuted. We have hundreds among us who have been his companions in his wonderful explorations, and in his brilliant exploits in the land of his adoption—who are acquainted with every public act of his Pacific history, and every charge against him is at once so clearly refuted as not only to bring shame upon his calumniators, but to bring to the knowledge of the people admirable traits in his character that were only known to his personal friends and associates. So triumphantly has he been vindicated from these attacks, that the more honorable of his political opponents have completely changed their tactics in these particulars. At a mass meeting of the Democracy, somewhere in the interior, Hon. Mirron S. Latham, Collector of this port—and a purer politician than Latham does not live—remarked that he knew Fremont intimately, and he "would trust to knowledge he was the very soul of honor." How many candidates for the highest official position can force such a compliment as that from a political opponent on the eve of a Presidential election?

The positiveness of the position of Fremont upon the greatest interest of California, the construction, through Government aid, of a Railroad to the Pacific, and the certainty that the Southern Democracy in Congress will oppose such aid, are also working for the Republican nominee. By the last mail, Thos. H. Kirk, Esq., editor of the *Sunday Bulletin*, received, in reply to a circular letter on the subject addressed to the three candidates, a clear and manly response from Col. Fremont, while neither Buchanan nor Fillmore are heard from, and nothing is anticipated from them—especially from the Democratic candidate. Even if Buchanan should venture upon a half-favorable response by the next steamer, no confidence will be given it, as it will be quite evident he wishes still it should be the less for it to be known to the American reject against him with the Virginia school of politicians.

There is no mistaking Fremont. He says: "The necessity of establishing a railroad to the Pacific is as clearly apparent to my mind as was the necessity of extending to it the Constitution when the country was acquired." " " " "From the day when my connection with the Army was dissolved, I have considered my life consecrated to the construction of this Pacific Railroad." " " " "As to the question of constitutional power in the Government to aid it, so to secure the construction, there is no room for little doubt as of the power of the Government to provide postal accommodations in time of peace, or

...RTANT FROM THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

...ER, OF JUDGE JENKINS, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT APIA.

...pondence of the Alta California.

...ing I received a letter from one of the ...ers of Judge Jenkins, United States ... dated Apia, July 6, 1854. Many of your read... ...ly interested to hear of the Judge's safe arrival ...d that he had already done much for ... country, in an official capacity. It appears that ... Gaine had consulted from the Island before ... Judge's arrival, but the principal part of the ... business was transacted through the American ... which was to be shipped by his partner in privacy, ... was not suspected as a subterfuge, which was in the act ... ...ly to the port of Apia when Judge Jenkins ... arrived in the harbor. The Judge immediately stopped ... and ordered him back, and in all probability ... ...ll force out of Van Gaine's property a large ... which he has plundered from American citi... and others, who are now claimants from the ... Government at Washington for Van Gaine's ...

...y that Capt. Marvin, of the bark St. Mary, ... had his claim fully paid and satisfied; he levied ... Van Gaine's property. It will be remembered, ... Van Gaine confiscated the St. Mary, and that Capt. ... lost the vessel and cargo, and barely escaped ... his life. The history of the outrage was publish... in the Alta at the time. I learn Judge Jenkins was ... his dispatches for the Government. The ... I received was written in haste, and came by a ... vessel leading from the Islands. I hear from Panama ... Gaine started from Panama to Mobile in search of Van Gaine. It is said he ... Apia with a few thousand dollars only. Judge ... timely arrival saved the balance of his prop...

...ll commercial men and shipmasters will hear with ... that Judge Jenkins is installed in the office ... United States Consul for the Navigator Islands at ... on the Island of Upolo, and that the piratical ... Van Gaine, will no more trouble our com... in the Samoan groups. Judge Jenkins is so ... and so generally known in this city, that it is un... to speak of his integrity and capacity. He ... do all that a benevolent good man can do for our ... to those Islands.

I learn the partners and associates of Van Gaine ... Judge Jenkins much trouble on his arrival, but ... prompt decision and firmness of the Judge carried ... through without much difficulty. It is due to ... British Consul, Mr. Pritchard, to state, that he ... aided and assisted the American Consul in every ... way. The port of Apia is well supplied with ... and all the supplies necessary to repair ves... and supply them with provisions of every kind, ... the best of water, &c. It must be the principal ... place for the British commerce from Aus... to Panama and South and North America. ... of repairing vessels is very high at Tahiti, owing ... the scarcity of timber, which is very abundant at ... A shipbuilder accompanied Judge Jenkins, ... to open a ship yard at Apia.

From Mexico.

...ARRIVAL SUNDRY—ITS AND DOWNS OF NEWS-...PAPERS IN MEXICO—AN IRISH CATHOLIC SER...MONST—REPORTED GREAT DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

By the arrival at New-Orleans, we have dates from Vera Cruz to Oct. 9, and City of Mexico to the 6th.

"A startling rumor," says the *True & Union*, of ... 20, "the authenticity of which we by no means ..., was circulated in the city yesterday: it was ... that Government had received a telegraphic dis... announcing that an English squadron was in ... of Vera Cruz, and that the families in that city ... to provide themselves with ... No official ... has been received to confirm ... story; if Government had received such intelligence, we are persuaded that it would have been kept ...

Political matters look gloomy; the President is at ... with the Liberal Party, now in minority ... Congress, where it commanded a large majority be...

Puebla has taken up arms against the Govern... but other States do not appear to be inclined ... join him.

A disturbance broke out in the capital, it appears, ... the militia, but was suffocated without much ... Four liberal newspapers of the capital have ... stopped by order of the President—it is said on ... of the French Minister, for having written ... the steamers.

The question of Santos Fonda is still pending, the ... Republic having broken off his relations with ... Republic, and we may look out for the English ... Had that functionary paid a little attention to ... ...ness, and less to Mr. Gadsden, their ... would have known ever, and no fuss made about it, for ... knows the history of the house in question, ... that nothing need be said about it.

The city of Mexico has been remarkably quiet of ... The law for the sale of Church property has ... to a consummation, and the indications are that ... sales will now go on (by auction) until the whole ... sold, when a National Bank may be thought of, ... the Church's money as a basis, or some other ... got up to entirely disarm the monster of ... Several houses belonging to the Church were ... at auction on Friday according to law. The bid... was spirited, and the sale was really as animated ... such things are in the United States.

A Guadalajara letter says: The whole country is in ... state of revolution. Rosas Landa has pronounced ... San Luis in favor of the clergy and the army, and ... is reported here that Parrodi, who is command... here, has been brought over to do the same, and ... will pronounce to-night or to-morrow.

The decree of President Comonfort, suppressing ... *Siglo XIX.* and the *Independiente*, states that the ... for this measure is their attacks upon Congress ... upon the Supreme Government of the nation.

On the 1st instant the suppressed papers were again ... to appear, and the *Siglo XIX.* and *La Opinion* ... published. The French paper *L'Independant* had ... made its appearance again. The *Siglo* has a very ... article on its reappearance, denying that there ... any compromise with the Government, and stat... that it should continue as before to advocate ... and reform."

Garnica, who so brutally ordered the patriot Ru... Perez Rosales to be shot at Tampico, three years ... since, has been imprisoned, and will be tried for the ... by order of Col. Dominguez, who executed the ... and also been ordered for trial. The *Siglo XIX.* ... believe its suppression, asks, on alluding to this ... affair, why the other generals of Santa Anna, who ... committed all sorts of arbitrary acts, are not brought ... trial.

The Boston newspaper, in the city of Mexico, is ... manifesting itself favorable to Santa Anna's ... and principles.

A society of Catholic Irish have addressed a petition ... the Supreme Government of Mexico, through ... of its consuls in the United States, asking per... to establish themselves in the Territory of ... They promise not to mix in the politics of ... country, and agree to submit to the laws of the ...

Gen. Almonte, Minister to the Court of St. James, ... Mexico on the 30th for Vera Cruz, to take the next ... packet for England.

The crusades set in Tampico, Puebla, and in the ... appear to be insufficient for the reactionists in ... parts of the country. It is reported that the ... ...adores are at work in Guanajuato, Querétaro, ... Luis Potosi and Michoacan to get up a revolution. ... Cadereyta was in arms against the Government in ... ...fidelity of Huitzuco. The Commandante General ... Querétaro and Mexico states in a communication ... the Government that the revolution of Castrejon ... very insignificant affair, and has no hold upon the ... He confines himself to the barancas and ... mountains, and limits himself to levying contributions ... ...ecuted travelers.

Agencies for foreign emigration to Mexico have been ... opened in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Balti..., through the respective Consuls at those ports. ... intention is to direct the emigration to the high ... ...ands. Jalisco, "the Country" is repre... as being most beautiful, the land very fertile, ... the climate everything that can be desired.

During the past year the precious metals coined at ... eight mints of Mexico amounted to $16,857,255 in ..., and $972,893 in gold. It is estimated that be... this her silver to the value of ten millions was ...

Great discoveries of gold are reported in different ... of Mexico. That it abounds in the State of ... in unfathomable quantities there can be no ..., and in various other sections indications and ... the existence of pure gold have been found. ... and near the mountain of Zempoaltepec rich speci... have been discovered. Dr. H. C. Anderson has ... Mexico for the United States, for the purpose of ... assistance for the companies already estab... to work the mines.

Alvarez and Vidaurri both advancing on the Capital.

A New-Orleans paper publishes a letter from General Gadsden, which intimates that the new American Minister will not find the Government to which he is accredited in existence, and states that Alvarez and Vidaurri were both advancing on the capitol, in order to overthrow President Comonfort.

Annexation of Canada to the United States.—A warm discussion is going on between the *Herald* and the *Commercial Advertiser* of Montreal, regarding the annexation to the United States. One of the objections urged by the *Advertiser*, which opposes the movement, is that the power of the Federal Government would be used for the oppression of Canada, as it now is for the persecution and subjugation of the people of Kansas.

The first snow storm of the season occurred at Gloucester, Mass., on Friday, 24th inst.

Gov. Geary's Account of the Arrest of Col. Eldridge's Party.

STATEMENT OF THE FREE-STATE MEN—THEIR PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

Gov. Geary Carrying Matters With a High Hand.

The following documents are published in the Washington *Union* of yesterday. They are accompanied by sundry reports from Army officers and the Deputy United States Marshal, giving the details of the arrest of Col. Eldridge's party, and the confiscation of their arms.

Gov. Geary writes:

To the Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Lecompton, (K. T.,) Oct. 15, 1854.

Dear Sir: Col. Wm. J. Preston, a Deputy United States Marshal, who had accompanied Col. P. St. Geo. Cooke and his command to the Northern frontier to look after a large party of pretended immigrants, who were reported to be about invading the Territory in that quarter in warlike array, and for hostile purposes, returned to Lecompton on the 12th inst.

He informed me that he had caused to be arrested an organized band, consisting of about two hundred and forty persons, among whom were a very few women and children, comprising some seven families.

This party was regularly formed in military order, and were under the command of General Pomeroy, Colonels Eldridge and Perry, and others. They had with them twenty wagons in which were a supply of new arms, mostly muskets, (with bayonets,) and sabres, and a lot of saddles, &c., sufficient to equip a battalion, consisting one-fourth of cavalry and the remainder of infantry.

Besides these arms, which were evidently intended for military purposes, and none other, and which were in the wagons, a search of which was strongly objected to, the immigrants were provided with shot-guns, rifles, pistols, knives, &c., sufficient for the ordinary uses of persons traveling in Kansas, or any other of the Western Territories.

From the reports of the officers, I learn that they had with them neither oxen, household furniture, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers.

These persons entered the Territory on the morning of the 10th instant, and met Col. Cook's command a few miles south of the territorial line. Here the deputy marshal questioned them as to their intentions, the contents of their wagons, and such other matters as he considered necessary in the exercise of his official duties. Not satisfied with their answers, and being refused the privilege of searching their effects, he felt justified in considering them a party organized and armed in opposition to my proclamation of the 11th September. After consultation with Colonel Cook and other officers of the army, who agreed with him in regard to the character of the immigrants, he directed the search to be made, which resulted in the discovery of the arms already mentioned.

An escort was then offered them to Lecompton, in order that I might examine them in person, and decide as to their intentions, which they refused to accept. Their superfluous arms were then taken in *charge of the troops*, and the entire party put under arrest, the families and all others, individually, being permitted to retire from the organization, if so disposed. Few, however, availed themselves of this privilege.

But little delay and less annoyance were occasioned them by these proceedings. Everything that circumstances required or permitted was done for the comfort and convenience of the prisoners. Their journey was facilitated rather than retarded. They were accompanied by a squadron of United States dragoons in command of Major H. H. Sibley. A day's rations were dealt out to them, and they were allowed to pursue the route they themselves had chosen.

Being apprised of the time at which they would probably arrive at Topeka, I forwarded orders for their detention on the northern side of the river, near that place, where, as I promised, I met them on the morning of the 14th instant.

I found them precisely as they had been represented to me in official reports; and whilst I felt disposed and anxious to extend to them all the leniency I could consistent with propriety, duty and justice, I determined, at the same time, to enforce in their case, as well as that of every similar organization, the spirit and intent of my proclamation of the 11th ultimo, which commands "all bodies of men combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the Government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril." This I had done but a short time previous with a smaller body, who entered Kansas as this had done, from an entirely different quarter, and who, upon learning my purposes, not only submitted willingly to be searched, but by my order, without a murmur, and even with cheerfulness, disbanded and dispersed.

I addressed these people in their encampment, in regard to the present condition of the Territory, the suspicious position they occupied, and the reprehensible attitude they had assumed. I reminded them that there was no possible necessity or excuse for the existence of large armed organizations at present in the Territory. Everything was quiet and peaceful. And the very appearance of such an unauthorized and injudicious array as they presented, while it could do no possible good, was calculated, if it was not intended, to spread anew distrust and consternation through the Territory, and rekindle the fires of discord and strife that had swept over the land, ravaging and desolating everything that lay in their destructive path.

Their apology for their evident and undeniable disregard to my proclamation, though somewhat plausible, was far from being satisfactory. They had made their arrangements, they said, to emigrate to Kansas, at a time when this Territory was not only disturbed by antagonistic political parties, armed for each other's destruction, but when numerous bands of marauders, whose business was plunder and assassination, infested all the highways, rendering travel extremely hazardous, even though every possible means for self-protection were employed.

This excuse loses all its pertinency when it is understood that before the party crossed the territorial line they were apprised, through a deputation that had visited me, that the condition of things above described had ceased to exist, and that such was the true state of affairs that any persons could travel the route they proposed taking without molestation or the slightest cause for apprehension. I informed them, through their messengers, that I heartily welcomed all immigrants, from every section of the Union, who came with peaceful attitude and apparently good intentions; and to all such I would afford ample protection; while, on the other hand, I assured them that I would positively enforce my proclamation, and suffer no party of men, no matter whence they came, or what their political bias, to enter and travel through the Territory with hostile or warlike appearance, to the terror of peaceable citizens, and the danger of renewing the disgraceful and alarming scenes through which we had so recently passed. It was quite evident that this party did thus enter the Territory, in defiance not only of my proclamation, but my own verbal cautions; and I therefore fully approve of the action taken by Col. Cook, Major Sibley, and Deputy Marshal Preston, as well as all the officers of the army who assisted in their detention, search and guard.

After showing the necessity of so doing, I insisted upon the immediate disbandment of this combination, which was agreed to with great alacrity. The majority of the men were evidently gratified to learn that they had been deceived in relation to Kansas affairs, and that peace and quiet, instead of strife and contention, were reigning here. My remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of approbation, and at their close the organization was broken up, its members dispersing in various directions. After they had been dismissed from custody, and the fact was announced to them by Major Sibley, their thankfulness for his kind treatment toward them during the time he held them under arrest, was expressed by giving him three hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

In concluding this hastily-written letter, I must express my sincere regrets that societies exist in some of the States whose object is to fit out such parties as the one herein described, and send them to this Territory, to their own injury, and the destruction of the general welfare of the country. Very many persons are induced to come out here under flattering promises, which are never fulfilled: and having neither money to purchase food and clothing, nor trades or occupations at which to earn an honest livelihood, are driven to the necessity of becoming either paupers or thieves; and such are the unfortunate men who have aided materially in filling up the measure of crimes that have so seriously affected the prosperity of Kansas. It is high time that this fact should be clearly and generally understood. This Territory, at the present season of the year, and especially under existing circumstances, offers no inducements for the immigration of the poor tradesman or laborer. The country is overrun with hundreds who are unable to obtain employment, who live upon charity, and who are exposed to all the evils of privation, destitution and want.

By the next mail I will forward you the reports of Col. Cook, Major Sibley, and the Deputy Marshal, in relation to the arrest of the party to which reference is herein made, together with such other matters of interest as may in the mean time transpire.

With assurances of the highest respect I am, truly, your obedient servant, JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF COL. ELDRIDGE'S PARTY—A FRUITLESS APPEAL TO GOV. GEARY.

The appeal of the party, under Col. Eldridge's command, shows what the intentions of the emigrants really were:

Kansas Territory, Topeka, Oct. 14, 1854.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, conductors of an immigrant train, who entered the Territory on the 10th inst., beg leave to make the following statement of facts, which, if required, we will attest upon our oathe:

1st. Our party numbered from 200 to 300 persons, in two separate companies, the rear company (which has not yet arrived) being principally composed of families with children, who left Mount Pleasant, Iowa, three days after this train which has arrived to-day.

2d. We are all actual *bona fide* settlers, intending, so far as in us lies, to become permanent inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, and have no design to return to the State contemplated by the General Government in the early part of September, to the effect that armed bands were infesting and marauding the northern portions of the Territory, and consequently we can see no reason why we came in a compromised state.

3. We were stopped near the northern line of the Territory by the United States troops, acting, as we understood, under the orders of one Pressons, Deputy United States Marshal; and, after stating to the officers who we were and what we had, they commenced searching our wagons, (in some instances breaking open trunks and throwing bedding and wearing apparel upon the ground in the rain,) taking arms from the wagons, wresting some private arms from the men, carrying away a lot of sabres belonging to a gentleman in the Territory, as also one and a half kegs of powder, percussion caps, and some cartridges (a transaction of which we were detained about two-thirds of a day), taken prisoners, and are now presented to you.

All that we have to say is, that our mission to this Territory is entirely peaceful. We have no organization, save a police organization for our own regulation and defence on the way. And coming in that spirit to this Territory, we claim the rights of American citizens to bear arms, and to be exempt from unlawful search or seizure.

Trusting to your integrity and impartiality we have confidence to believe that our property will be restored to us, and that all that has been wrong will be righted.

We here subscribe ourselves, cordially and truly, your friends and fellow-citizens,

S. W. Eldridge, Conductor, Samuel C. Pomeroy,
John A. Perry, Robert Morrow,
Edward Daniels, Richard Realf.

His Excellency, J. W. Geary, Governor Kansas Territory.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Colonization and Ballot-box Stuffing Scheme in Michigan.—From information communicated to us, says the Detroit *Tribune* of Oct. 25, we are satisfied that the Buchanan party of Michigan are now planning the colonization of the Senate and Representative districts of this State, and other frauds upon the ballot-box, to defeat the Republican State and Legislative tickets. The Philadelphia ballot-box stuffing, and the colonization of voters, as in Pennsylvania and Indiana, is to be perpetrated in Michigan. It is generally understood that Gen. Cass has spent more money for this election than when he run for the Presidency. From every part of the State through which he has passed, reports reach us of colonization efforts to secure members of the House and the Senate for the purpose of securing his return to the U. S. Senate. These facts our Republican friends will soon learn, to their sorrow, unless they take prompt measures to protect themselves and the ballot-box against them.

The Republicans of Newburg had a large and spirited meeting on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, and were addressed by John D. Sherwood, Esq., of New-York, in a speech of two hours in length, setting forth the relations of the Slave-power to the Government, the practical bearing of the impending issues upon labor, and the measureless evils which must result from a popular confirmation of the claims of violated faith, and slave assumptions, embodied in the success of Mr. Buchanan. We understand that the Republicans of Newburg are wide awake, canvassed every school district, and perfected their organization.

The St. Louis *Republican* avers that the leaders of the Benton Party, in Missouri, have sent special instructions to their followers in St. Charles, Franklin, Jefferson, Perry, Gasconade, Osage, and, in short, all the counties in which Mr. Benton received any marked respect, advising them to vote for Mr. Fillmore against Mr. Buchanan, and in the event that they cannot go so far, then to stay at home and let the election go by default.

According to the official returns from Ohio, the Republican vote at the recent election was 188,584; the Democratic 134,498; and the American 21,547. Republican plurality 18,042. The total vote was 306,854, being an increase over the vote of last year of 46,099.

Hon. Rufus Choate in answer to a letter inviting him to address a meeting of the "National men of Middlesex without distinction of party on the political topics of the day, says:

Your invitation comes to me in a moment of more than usual engagement and less than usual strength, but I do not feel at liberty to decline it, and will endeavor to meet you at the time and place indicated.

The Worcester *Transcript* states that Mr. John S. Thurston, of Lancaster, who has been nominated by the Fillmore men as their candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, has within a week joined the Fremont party.

The *South Carolinian* informs us on authority that "the success of Buchanan might stave off for a time the dissolution of the Union, but the event is nevertheless inevitable!"

The Detroit *Advertiser* hints that the Government office-holders have made arrangements to have 500 Canadians vote in that city on the 4th of November. The *Advertiser* asks for explanation.

Gov. Hunt has written a letter to the people of Niagara and Orleans, accepting the nomination to Congress of the Thirty-first Congressional District.

Senator Hale is announced to speak in Illinois at political points, from now to the first of November.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the "Democratic majority in Philadelphia, in an aggregate vote of 400,000, is not much to brag on."

A correspondent at Danbury, Conn., under date of Friday, Oct. 24, writes as follows.

"Yesterday was the greatest political day we have ever known in our town. We had a grand mass meeting. Early cavalcades began to pour in. Horsemen, banners, bands; a temple of liberty, flower-crowned, and with a belle impersonating, in lovely guise, the goddess. At 1 o'clock, the thousands being collected—among them one thousand ladies, seated in front—W. H. Fay began a speech of over two hours, reviewing the great question, in all its aspects, especially as regards free labor; and the closest attention was given his argument, by not only the professional *élite* of our community, but by thousands of mechanics and farmers. At the conclusion, by common consent, all cheered. Then Lieutenant-Governor Ford, of Ohio, spoke with comparative brevity, as he had to reserve himself for an address which he delivered elsewhere in the evening. His speech was cutting to the cowards of the North. He is a Virginian by birth. Various glee clubs at the close entertained the crowd with some of the best campaign songs. In the evening, at the Republican Head-Quarters, Mr. Crosier, of New-York, spoke for about two hours, learnedly and radically, on the opinions of the Fathers of the Republic; and Mr. Fay, being called upon again, made a short address.

We shall do our duty in this quarter."

The Democracy and Know-Nothing Fusion in Pennsylvania.—We find the following in the Pittsburg *Gazette*:

"If any evidence were wanting of the complete understanding between the Buchanan and Fillmore leaders of this State, the following letter would suffice. Mr. Nesbit, who signs it is a candidate on the straight Fillmore electoral ticket, and publishes a Fillmore paper in Mercer County. Hear him:

Mr. ——: *Dear Sir:* The Americans are going to vote the Democratic State and County ticket—pull in and work hard for them in —— township. This is strongly confidential. Get your men all to vote for it. We are going to do this to defeat the Republicans.

J. M. D. NESBIT.

Copies of this circular were sent to every township in Mercer County, and there is abundant reason to believe that similar ones were circulated in every county in the State. It looks like one of Sandbrson's tricks. Such men as Nesbit, Morgan and Brady are mere catspaws of his.

The Paterson *Guardian*, hitherto a Buchanan paper, comes out for Fremont and Dayton. It says:

We to-day take down the Buchanan Ticket from the head of our columns. We ran it up with pride—we take it down because with hundreds of others in our country, we intend to vote for John C. Fremont, as the true Democratic nominee. We believe the time has come when our Government should return to old-fashioned Democracy, and that Presidents should no longer be the creatures of platforms and parties.

In John C. Fremont we recognise the energy and will of the immortal Jackson, and believing him to be the right man for the right place, we would occupy a false position longer to support his opponent. It is true that this course severs us for the first time in our lives from relatives and friends, yet that duty which we owe to our God and our country, forbids us longer opposing the election of Fremont to the Presidency.

What an old Patriot thought about the Declaration of Independence.—In August, 1826, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independence, thus left on record his opinion of the "glittering and sounding generalities" of that renowned document:

"Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, he has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation and upon myself, in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy to live to the age of 90 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American Independence, and certifying by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, in the year era of Lord 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August, of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, *I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations, the principles of that important document, as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country, may*

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Kansas Lands—Naturalization, and Mr. Dana Thereupon—Free-Soil Renegades—Henry Ward Beecher—Stevenson, Winthrop—What they all Said, and how they Felt—Buringame's Meeting, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Boston, Mass., Monday, Oct. 27, 1854.

The sale of the Kansas lands held in trust by the United States for the Delaware Indians, is attracting the attention of our merchants, and considerable investments are likely to be made by parties of all shades of political opinion. It is to take place on Nov. 17. This is fortunately a moment when many persons, having sums of moderate magnitude to invest, are distrustful of railway shares and factory stock, and prefer to put their funds into ground, anticipating, however, better results than attended the servant in the parable who bestowed his money similarly for safe-keeping. Trustees have been appointed to receive subscriptions to be appropriated to such purchases, and this form of organization has been devised simply for convenience, with no ulterior object. A number of gentlemen desirous of making their investments with as little trouble and as much profit to themselves as possible, requested Amos A. Lawrence, Wm. D. Pickman and Robert B. Storer, Esqs., to receive and administer in trust such amounts as shall be placed in their hands. I need not vouch to you for the personal respectability and responsibility of Mr. Lawrence. His participation in Kansas affairs has procured him already a national reputation. Mr. Pickman is a wealthy, benevolent and respected Salem merchant. Robert B. Storer is an India wharf merchant, of universal reputation and regard.

These trustees will make every exertion to obtain reliable information as to the location and conformation of the lands, and will employ responsible and skillful agents to make their purchases. All communications on the subject should be addressed to Joseph Lyman, No. 3 Winter-street.

I have made this explanation of the capacity in which these gentlemen appear, to avoid any misapprehension of their position at the South. The movement is simply and solely pecuniary, and not political or moral any further than any other ordinary business transaction.

I observe several incorrect statements of the value of the lands circulating through the press. The Government valuation is about $320,000, varying from $1 25 to $10 per acre, and averaging $1 80 to $1 90; the total number of acres for sale being in the neighborhood of 210,000. About one-third of this district is partially settled, but no preemption right is enjoyed by the squatters, for they are not on United States land, but on land held in trust for the Delaware Indians, and the total proceeds of the sale are to be appropriated to the benefit of that tribe. These squatters have often made great improvements on the lots they occupy. Many of them located originally, under the impression that they would enjoy, in some manner, a certain privilege of preemption. It seems hard that they should be denied any of that preference which they could claim had they located only a few miles further west or south; and the Boston trustees will make it a principal object to assist and encourage, on reasonable terms, all of them who are deserving.

It has been inquired whether certificates of deposit with the Sub-Treasurers in Boston and New-York will answer in payment at the land auction, instead of cash on the spot; but Mr. Beard, the Sub-Treasurer here, states that although he has unlimited authority to receive deposits, he has no power to pay out any sum, however originally received, without a direct order from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Naturalization in Boston.

The business of manufacturing citizens progresses rapidly. Since I wrote my last paragraph I had occasion to visit the United States District Court on business. It was at the risk of my coat, and it cost me the demolition of a hat, to force my way through the crowd of Irishmen which filled the hall in front of the Clerk's office, occupied the stairway, and extending down the freestone steps into the street, requiring the presence of several police to maintain order. This bustle of naturalization is intended to defeat Mr. Burlingame. For no other purpose would the Democrats sink their funds on Irishmen in Massachusetts, when they can invest them to better purpose in Pennsylvania. The impudent coyness of these Loco-Focos of the Fifth District to coalesce on Mr. Appleton I believe to be a mere sham, which they will abandon the instant they have inspired the Republicans with over-elate confidence. The *Telegraph* newspaper of Friday evening last asserted that a letter had been received from the President of the United States, exhorting to any and every measure for Burlingame's defeat.

There is an unamiable feeling between the Clerks of the District and Circuit Courts in regard to the fees accruing from this naturalization business. Judge Curtis is away at Pittsfield, where he now resides. Judge Sprague has the option to open either the Circuit or the District Court. Mr. H. W. Fuller is Clerk of the former, but the Judge's own son holds that office for the District, and the father is naturally partial to his own flesh and blood, whereas Mr. Fuller contends that the patronage should be divided.

I listened the other evening to a speech by Richard H. Dana, Jr., in which a suggestion was made of a practicable and moderate measure by which all this imposition may be prevented. Mr. Dana advocated the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as that the right to vote shall not accrue until six months or a year after taking out the final papers. I remember hearing Judge Parker, of Cambridge, three years or more ago, advocate incidentally, with great vigor, the adoption of some similar arrangement.

No one will suspect Mr. Dana of proclivities to Know-Nothingism. To any one who enjoys his acquaintance few conceptions can be more ludicrous than that of his advent in a Know-Nothing Lodge; though I should be cautious in making statements with regard to any of our gentlemen, in view of the fact of our eminent and respectable Ex-Chief Magistrate Fillmore receiving the knightly *accolade*, and spurs, of the order, at the hands of General Scmozas. But, considering the extraordinary frauds which the Democratic Party have perpetrated in Pennsylvania and Indiana, this suggestion seems eminently reasonable. The most respectable portion of our community would receive its adoption with general satisfaction; and even sober and reflecting foreigners ought to entertain no objection to such a provision. The warmest appeal against such proceedings as those at the United States Court-House, which I have yet heard, came from a German.

Lovejoy turned killjoy.

Can you believe me when I tell you that a Democratic candidate for State Senator from Middlesex county is the brother of Lovejoy, who was murdered at Alton, Illinois? Had Abel had a brother who dipped his hands in fraternal blood by clasping them with Cain, the infamy could not be deeper. And this J. C. Lovejoy is a clergyman by profession! Another renegade on the same ticket is John A. Bonner, of Winchester; but his defection is rather an advantage than otherwise, for there are many intelligent citizens whose confidence is always shaken in any side which he espouses. He is to Rufus Choate's junior counsel in the case of Thomas Kane, the embezzling Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad. Such people remind me of provincial tailors, who always outcut the prevailing mode. If the City wears collars three inches wide, these provincials copy the fashion with an additional half-inch

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Meeting of Faneuil Hall.

During the week just closed, Faneuil Hall has been occupied nightly as evening political meeting. On Thursday Hiram Wilson Benham delivered a speech which, although not heard by the whole audience, was listened to by all who could get within hearing. It appears to have had more influence than any political address which has been made in Boston during the campaign. There is a class of sober men in this State who have become accustomed to find in the Independent newspaper correct reflections of their views, and with whose daily conduct a vital sense of religious responsibility has as much to do as with any other class of men. These persons took to Hiram Ward Benham almost as to a prophet. They thronged to the Hall on Thursday evening, and from all descriptions, rarely has a speaker been favored with an audience more eager to receive and digest his words. His exordium was an eloquent vindication of the propriety and duty of a clergyman to attend as he did, and discuss the political aspect of the times.

For the evening following a meeting was called to listen to Mr. J. Thornton Williams, whom one of the evening papers describes as "a member of the interminable firm of Fillmore, Hall, Haven & Co." But Mr. Williams' time was subjected to such encroachments from Messrs. Winthrop and Stevenson that he seemed like a mere decoy-duck which had been used to gather an audience for those gentlemen. If Mr. Stevenson possessed a proper sense of the ludicrous, he would have been so amused himself before he had spoken ten minutes, that we should have been spared the panegyric on William Appleton with which he closed.

He must have been either temporarily demented, or have thought his audience so, when he told them that "the Fremont balloon had burst," and the practical contest in Massachusetts lay between Buchanan and Fillmore, and spoke of the "Whig" triumphs in Pennsylvania and Indiana. He expressed his preference for Buchanan, next to Fillmore; and the same number of the Boston *Courier* which printed his speech, contained the following: "Let there be a cordial concert of action between National Democrats and National Whigs, and a selection of the most popular men among them for candidates, and the Black Republicans will bury their plumes in the dust." You see what this Fillmore faction is tending towards in Massachusetts. The coalition on Mr. Appleton is one instance of this "cordial concert" and "selection."

Winthrop's Oration.

Mr. Winthrop made a speech which reminded me of a Greek Funeral Oration, the only incongruity being that he devoted a large portion of it to considering himself, instead of the corpse of a party to which he frantically clings. Every sentence was beautifully turned; it abounded in passages and similes of exquisite grace; but such a flimsy sophistical cobweb never yet caught a fly. He deprecated the personal criticism which prevails in the campaign, and announced the occasion on which he spoke as the last on which he should appear before election day; as if an audience should be restricted from criticising the actor who gesticulates before them on the stage, even on his "last appearance;" as if they should be denied the privilege of inquiring into his past course of study, if his emotions are natural or feigned; if his thunder is original or stolen; if he is a genius or a mimic. He indorsed the various landmarks of his political career, repeating his ominous sentiment, "Our country, however bounded." His audience understood Texas in 1845; they took it to mean Cuba last Friday evening. *It is through such temporizers as Mr. Winthrop* showed himself on this occasion, through such "optimistic and quietistic" speeches that our country is to be lost if ever. I don't believe Delilah made much noise with her scissors when she clipped Samson's hair; and Mr. Winthrop does his work in equal stillness. November 4th will show how close he has cropped the national head. And yet, through it all he evidently realizes that his true trade is not a barber's. He is like a disconsolate emigrant, halfway across a stormy ocean, realizing the comforts left behind, feeling that his lot had been better cast had he remained, but too far advanced upon his voyage to turn his sail.

There was a great meeting in the National Theatre on Saturday evening to hear Mr. Burlingame. Josiah Quincy presided, and Speaker Banks was unexpectedly present.

The Loco-Focos have nominated C. G. Greene, Editor of the *Post*, for Congress in the Fourth (Comins') District.

I am told that Josiah Quincy, Senior, is coming out in a letter to-morrow for Mr. Burlingame.

Appalling Disaster on Lake Michigan.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE PROPELLER TOLEDO—SIXTY LIVES LOST.

The telegraph, yesterday, announced the loss of the propeller *Toledo* on Lake Michigan during a terrific gale. We have received further particulars of the disaster, from which it appears that sixty or seventy lives were lost.

The Toledo left Buffalo for Milwaukee and Chicago on Saturday, 18th inst. She had 40 passengers, a crew of twenty-five persons, and 280 tons of merchandise. The vessel belonged to the American Transportation Company. She struck a reef off Port Washington, on Lake Michigan, during the terrible gale of Friday last, all on board, with the exception of three deck hands, were lost. The names of the lost are not ascertained. Captain Dunham, of the Toledo, leaves a wife and child in Buffalo; Graham Hill, first mate, resided near Cleaveland, and leaves a family; David Vance, second mate, brother of Mrs. Dunham, was unmarried; Edward McManman, first engineer, married and has a family residing near Cleaveland; R. F. Stratton, second engineer, unmarried, formerly of New-York.

In addition to the above, some 40 steerage passengers were known to have been put on board, but how many left at Sheboygan, if any, has not been ascertained. A Mrs. Harriet Frazer, formerly of Buffalo, late the wife of Lucius Wentworth, deceased, with three of her first husband's children, aged about four, seven and twelve years respectively, were in the cabin. They are all supposed to be lost. Mrs. Frazer was returning to her husband in Milwaukee, where her two eldest children now are. She had been to Buffalo to collect her little ones together, and to settle up some business affairs connected with her first husband's estate, and was detained for nearly three months. Preparing to return by railroad without finishing her business, she accepted the invitation of Capt. Dunham, with whom she was intimately acquainted, and has, we fear, shared his untimely fate.

The President of the American Transportation Company, Mr. R. C. Palmer, left Buffalo on Monday for Port Washington, to ascertain the particulars. It is supposed that the vessel struck on one of the numerous reefs near that point, during the prevalence of a heavy fog on Thursday night or Friday last, and went to pieces immediately. Advices from Chicago report numerous disasters caused by the fog and heavy sea running about that time.

Since the above was written, we learn from Mr. Tiffany, Passenger Agent, that many of the steerage passengers intended to land at Manitowoc. If the weather permitted them to do so, the number of the lost will be materially decreased.

The following vessels are also reported as having suffered in the same storm:

The schooner *General Taylor*, with a cargo of 11,000 bushels of wheat was lost four miles north of Chicago. The crew were saved.

The *Hopewell*, of Toronto, has gone to pieces on the breakwater, and that the breakwater of the Michigan Central road is broken through in two or three places.

Three Lives Lost by the Use of Camphene

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.

On Saturday evening a distressing accident occurred, in the house of Andrew Moore, Johnson's lane, below Fourth-street, in the First Ward. Mrs. Moore was in the act of filling a camphene lamp, which was lighted, when one of the children accidentally hit her arm, causing the can containing the fluid to upset. The fluid was immediately ignited, setting fire to Mrs. Moore's clothing, as well as to that of the children playing about the room.

The alarm and excitement that ensued was intense, and although the neighbors did all in their power to extinguish the flames, the children, and both Mr. and Mrs. Moore, were dreadfully burned. One of the sufferers did not belong to the family, but had just entered the house on an errand, her parents living at some distance. Her name was Elisa Jane Lawson, aged about 12 years. She ran out the alley into the lane, and threw herself down in the gutter, beneath the open fire-plug, directly in front of the house. Notwithstanding this, she was so dreadfully burned that she died a few hours afterwards, in the adjoining house. Two other children, named Emma H. Moore, aged 9, and Rachel D. Moore, aged 4, died in the course of the night, and Coroner Delavan held inquests upon their remains yesterday.

The two remaining children, Wilhelmina Moore, aged 6, and Elmira Moore, an infant, were still alive last evening, but very little hopes were entertained that they would survive. The unhappy mother was dreadfully burned, but not so as to endanger her life, though the calamity has almost destroyed her reason. The father was seriously burned about the hands and face while endeavoring to save his wife and children.

Wonderful Escape from Death on the New-Jersey Railroad.

The passengers by the 7 o'clock mail train for New-York, yesterday morning, made a most fortunate escape from a terrible calamity, that ensued for a few moments to be inevitable. As the train neared Uniontown, on the New-Jersey Railroad, between New-Brunswick and Rahway, it was perceived that some men were engaged with a team in hauling a huge log across the track. Seeing the train coming they unharnessed the team, leaving the log directly across the track. The engineer stopped of the steam and reversed the engine. The fireman leaped from the train, and was followed by the two engineers and the conductor, Mr. Wm. Coulter. Col. Laing, the mail agent, was the only one attached to the train that remained upon it. The engine continued its speed with but little abatement, and striking the log, knocked

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To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., as it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over 50,000 copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after.

The Buchanan Jumping-Jacks.

Messrs. VAN BUREN and COCHRANE—the two Free-Soil Johns who are termed, by the old subject, "Political Jumping-Jacks,"—are evidently nettled by the reminiscences of 1848, with which the DAILY TIMES, and divers other journals favor them. The "Prince" pays us exclusive compliments in his peripatetic labors; and the no less "prince"-ly Surveyor has replied to Mr. GREELEY under his own hand. In a few days the telegraph will announce to us that "JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., addressed a Buchanan mass meeting where the enthusiasm was tremendous." Perhaps the same operator may, as he clicks the intelligence, remember how he sent the following, which appeared in the City Journals of Sept. 16, 1848:

FREE-SOIL MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 15.

There was a large Free-Soil meeting held in Southwark to-night. JOHN VAN BUREN delivered an address, during which the enthusiasm was immense.

But there was an occasion in New-York when both these Jumping-Jacks jumped at once on the same stage in the Park. It was on the evening of Tuesday, October 10, 1848, and the two Johns carried the whole meeting on their shoulders. According to the report published the next day: "The meeting was *called to order by John Cochrane, Esq.*, and was organized," &c. Among the officers were some of the present Tammany men who so loudly denounce their Republican Democratic associates, who seek to boil the Free-Soil theories of 1848 into the practicable ideas of the Fremont platform. There were JAMES S. LIBBY, (candidate for Mayor,) FREDK W. EDES, JAY JARVIS, WILSON G. HUNT, (a subscriber to the New-York Herald trade circular,) and THOMAS K. DOWNING, among the Vice-Presidents, and a variety of lesser lights named in the table of Secretaries. "Mr. COCHRANE then read a series of resolutions," continues the report, which were twelve in number. The second "deprecates calmity to the South, but will not desert liberty." The third speaks of "twenty-one votes now in the House of Representatives elected by chattel property." The fourth is statistical, and shows how "in the year 1790, when Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida were Free-Soil, the slave population was 697,896. In the year 1840, *when Slavery had spread over this free soil*, it numbered 2,487,355, being an increase in fifty years of 1,787,457." (Observe, good reader, *that these are Mr. COCHRANE'S* figures and not ours.) From these figures the conclusion is drawn in the language of the resolution that "*the existence of Slavery depends upon its diffusion.*" The tenth resolution is peculiarly waggish, when we consider that Mr. COCHRANE, U. S. Surveyor, is running for Congress, and will, on March 4th, if elected, drop the long robe of the "Monarch of all he surveys," to assume the short cloak of the Washington legislator:

"*Resolved*, That the influence of the Federal Government must be exerted over town, State and general elections in favor of Free-Soil principles. Not to spell to succeed for a City election, or to vote a ballot cast for a State officer, in a general election occurs that is not prepared by emissaries from Washington and directed by the contributions of or is influenced by the presence of 'fish-mongers and Custom-House clerks!'"

Leaving this "Jack," let us look at the other. "JOHN VAN BUREN was then announced," adds the report, "and came forward amid great cheering and uproar." He asked, "What is this question? It was not Bank or Independent Treasury. *The question now agitated is Human Slavery and its extension.*" He said "that THOMAS JEFFERSON, the original advocate of Free-Soil in this country, would have been excluded from the Baltimore Convention, if a delegate, solely for his advocacy of liberty." * * * "He demonstrated the preposterousness of the idea that the strike for liberty would dissolve the Union." He concluded by saying "that the conservative faction was gotten up to sacrifice SILAS WRIGHT, and that it defeated him for Governor and caused his lamented death;" and he added, "this noble Commonwealth will never sink to the abject degradation of supporting another slaveholder," (not dreaming of BRECKINRIDGE at that time!) The whole speech is studded with just such Free-Soil truths and hits. "Two songs were then sung," concludes the report, "one of which was, '*What are you about, John?*'" We venture to predict that if this song can be sung now either where COCHRANE stumps or VAN BUREN talks, it will be received with more than the uproar which greeted the Prince in the language of the reporter—a language which is not to be "begged" by either of the "Jacks," or by any of their then associates, because it has never been questioned during the eight years all of them were practicing the "double somersault" from the Free-Soil planks to the Slavery-extension, territory-robbing platform of JAMES BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN FUSION.—The proposition to fuse between the Buchanan and Fillmore parties is now openly made, without any attempt at disguising the object of the two parties, which is to defeat the Republicans, and throw the whole political power of the Government into the hands of the Brookes and Keitts of the South. The *Journal of Commerce*, yesterday, addresses both Fillmoreites and Buchanaiers, as "brethren," and beseeches them to forget all their differences and unite to defeat the Republicans. Where the Fillmoreites are the strongest it advises the Buchanaiers to go over to their assistance, but where the Buchanaiers are the strongest it advises the Fillmoreites to come over to their aid. The honest Americans and Old-Line Whigs—and that there are a good many honest and sincere men among them we do not question—must see that they are to be sold out to promote the views of the Buchanaiers, who will turn their backs upon them as soon as they have served the purpose for which they were needed. The *Journal* says:

"In districts where the question lies between a Fillmore American and a Black Republican, why should Democrats hesitate to support the former? And in districts where the question lies between a Democrat and Republican, why should not conservative Americans vote for the Democrat, as 'the least of two evils,' if they choose to call it so. In one way or another, the Empire State, which comprises a large majority of conservative men, ought to free itself from the disgrace of being represented in Congress almost unanimously by Black Republicans."

The Money Trouble in France.

The money affairs of France excite unusual interest on this side. The rise of money, the drain upon the Bank, and the police measures to restrict the sale and melting of gold and silver coin in Paris, are watched with peculiar concern by financial people here, as well as in London, where the effect, by close commercial sympathy, upon the discount market and the coffers of the Bank of England is already seriously felt and strictly guarded against by the Bank management. There is no general alarm in that sagacious money centre as to the ultimate consequences of the revulsion across the Channel, whether it is to pass off in a week or a month. But since the ROTHSCHILDS have undertaken to supply, by forced purchase, thirty millions of dollars in bullion for the French Bank, measures have been adopted to protect the regular trade of England and the possible disturbance of the machinery and usefulness of the English Bank against the mischievous working of this singular operation. The first resort was to five, and subsequently to six and seven per cent. for discounts at the Bank. The latest advices by the *Atlantic* report the further measure of restricting demand loans upon Public Securities to seven days' instead of a fortnight's grace. And while all this is going on in London, trade moves steadily forward in the manufacturing districts, and our American staples of Grain and Cotton are both quoted as firm as though the money circles of the capital were wholly undisturbed.

The present steamer also brings some amelioration of the state of things in Paris; though of a questionable kind, since it is intimated that order reigns at the Bank in part through the surveillance of the Police over the outside traffic in coin and bullion. But as the settled purpose of the Imperial master appears to be to refuse the license of a suspension of payments at the Bank, and the public, as well as the Bank direction, are thus left without motive to aggravate the mischiefs growing out of the revulsion, the probability is that a certain degree of confidence will soon be restored. Already two millions of Gold have been added to the Bank coffers. It is every way best for France, no doubt, that the financial excitement should take this turn. The evils of an unlicensed paper currency, such as the advocates and earnest expectants of relief through the shutting down of the bank vault would look for, would pretty surely overbalance the good, and in the end, possibly, with a people so mercurial, involve the State in fresh political troubles and endanger the very existence of the Imperial Government itself. This last contingency, no less than sound financial *considerations, has no doubt had its due weight in* the decision of LOUIS NAPOLEON against *suspension. Besides, there really* appears to be nothing in the Public finances, if we are to credit half the recent assurances of M. MAGNE, *the Minister of Finance, or the trade of the* country, to demand the extreme remedy referred to; so that only the Bourse remains to be consulted in connection with the safety of the Bank.

The interest taken in the question among business men here is neither one of alarm nor very deep concern. What it might become if the English Bank, and particularly the English banking-houses and commercial firms connected with this country, should find themselves hampered and embarrassed, for any considerable length of time, by the state of money affairs on the Continent, we do not undertake to say; nor is it necessary—since the tone of the markets, as reported by the present steamer, indicates no such embarrassment. What the London bank is doing in one way to avert an unnecessary or cheap drain of bullion to fulfill contracts not yet due on the Continent, the New-York banks are doing in another way, to avert the undue and cheap withdrawal of bullion from this side. Of course no more can go, in any event, than will be paid for; but more can go, and is going, than is properly due at the moment; that is, in the ordinary course of the legitimate commercial exchanges between London and Paris and the United States. To prevent this, the banks of this City, without the legal ability to raise the rate of discount in their own offices, as at the Bank of England, have shut off, to some extent, their purchases of mercantile bills, particularly such as are known to be offered for the object of hastening remittances abroad, and the consequence is that whole cargoes of teas and silks, sold on arrival by auction, are not transmuted into gold, with the usual facility, six or eight months before they enter into actual consumption. To command the money on bills of such date, or even shorter bills, the price is not relatively equal to the advantage of placing the funds earlier in Europe—not at bank, where seven per cent. is the maximum discount, but with the discount broker. Under this state of the money market, and the assured as well as regular fortnightly receipt of nearly two millions of gold from our Pacific mines, there is little doubt entertained that the inconveniences of the European money disturbance to this side will be of short duration. Confidence is the more stable because of the actual presence of large orders from Europe for Cotton and Grain at liberal prices, and the certainty that both staples are now going forward in amounts which tell increasingly every week upon the exchanges.

NO FUSION IN NEW-JERSEY.—If there is to be any fusion in New-Jersey, it will not be between the Republicans and Fillmoreites from present appearance. The *Post*, of last evening, announced that Commodore STOCKTON had signified his intention to support FREMONT for confirmation of the intelligence.

KNOWNOTHING RUM SCARE-TALES.—The possibility of reopening the African Slave-trade is a proposition so startling to the people of the North, that many protest its utter impossibility. Just as the burst of honest indignation with which the first proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was received, testified the confidence of the masses in the Free States that no such damning outrage could be tolerated. Scarce a man believed that it would ever be consummated. And even when the deed was finished, it was for a time difficult to realize the fact. The blow was stunning; yet to-day the slave power sees the North so regardless of that act of aggression that it consents to divide its forces and quarrel about minor issues, when the practical question is before them for decision, whether Slavery shall or shall not enjoy the first fruits of its broken faith. This contest over, if BUCHANAN and Slavery should triumph, how long will it be ere the slave-oligarchy demand the restoration of the slave-trade,—a trade absolutely essential to the maintainance of the "institution?" It is only a few months since Senator SLIDELL, one of the chiefs of the sham Democracy, BUCHANAN'S intimate personal friend, and his expectant Secretary of State, made a secret report to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations, (which we published at the time,) *in favor of withdrawing from the Coast of Africa our naval forces for the prevention of the Slave-trade.* This is significant of one of the influences by which BUCHANAN is surrounded, and of the policy which would be pressed upon his attention if elected. The necessity of saving the Union, and of avoiding "sectionalism," would be quite sufficient to induce the acquiescence of our doughface Democracy.

GOOD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—We publish elsewhere, this morning, the first letter written by Col. FREMONT for publication during the pending political canvass. It is addressed to the subject of a Pacific Railroad, and will be found an interesting, frank, and well-written document. Of course the Colonel is decidedly in favor of that great work, believing that the Government of the United States has ample power to construct it, and ought to exert it without further delay. The California papers, as well as our correspondence, show that the Republican cause is speeding over the Golden State like a prairie-fire. Every day was adding immensely to the hosts of Freedom, and nothing was wanting save the cheering news from Maine, to complete the good work, and secure the four electoral votes of California for FREMONT and the Pacific Railroad. Our private correspondence fully confirms these statements, and shows that the fortnight before the sailing of the last packet from San Francisco had witnessed an unprecedented revolution in favor of the Republican nominee. Such news as this should inspire our friends in the Atlantic States with renewed energy and zeal.

NEWS BY THE ILLINOIS.—The *Illinois* arrived at this Port yesterday with the California mail of Oct. 5, and $1,681,967 in treasure on freight. The most interesting intelligence received is that a great reaction has taken place in favor of Col. FREMONT, and that there appears to be fair prospects now that the electoral vote of the Golden State will be given to the Republican nominee. The gallant Pathfinder has written a frank manly letter to the Editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin* in regard to the Pacific Railroad project. The letter, eagerly sought for by the people, has helped greatly to roll on the tide, setting in already so fast in the writer's favor. From Oregon we learn *that the demeanor of the Indians is far from* indicative of peace, though no serious outbreak has of late taken place. Reliable information had been received from the Colville gold mines that new discoveries had been made, and that people were flocking thither in shoals. The Oregon papers still continue to abuse Gen. WOOL for the course he pursued in the Indian war.

We receive, by the *Illinois*, some interesting news from Central and South America. In another column will be found copious extracts from a Costa Rican paper published at San Jose, in which that journal professes to give two intercepted letters signed by General WALKER. It is quite likely that the letters in question were purposely written to delude Costa Rican *gringos*. The San Jose journals aver that Costa Rica has not given up the idea of prosecuting the war against Nicaragua, but that the Government continues its preparations unremittingly with this object.

By this arrival we also receive later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, Australia and the West Indies. In the news we find nothing worthy of special comment.

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, with four days later news from Europe, we receive some interesting intelligence. From Spain we learn that the expected fall of the O'Donnell Government has at length taken place, and that NARVAEZ now holds the reins of power. A new Ministry has been substituted for the one just overthrown; their names, with a brief sketch of their political history, will be found elsewhere in this morning's paper. The Neapolitan difficulty, as far as the uninitated know, remains in *statu quo*. A rumor prevailed that the Western expedition would not be followed up, but that the matter would be referred to the Congress about to assemble in Paris. We have, however, no specific authority for crediting this report. An important announcement, on the authority of the *Journal des Debats*, is made that the pretensions raised by Russia with regard to the Isle of Serpents have been abandoned. The *Debats* asserts that Russia has yielded, and that the Island will again become a possession of Turkey. From Denmark we receive the gratifying intelligence that a reduction has been made of the transit duties upon goods passing through Holstein and Lauenburg from five pence to one penny sterling. This measure is regarded as a necessary forerunner of a reduction of the Sound Dues. We have commented in a separate article upon the commercial intelligence received by this arrival.

GOV. GRANT AND THE KANSAS PRISONERS.—We publish this morning an official report from Gov. GRANT in relation to the capture of the Free-State party under command of Col. ELDRIDGE. The Governor puts the best face upon the outrage that he can, but the attempt lying the letter is a statement of the prisoners which declares that they entered the Territory with the intention of becoming bona fide settlers.

SOUTHERN BENEVOLENCE.—Hon. JOHN MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, who in a recent address to his constituents characterized the Republicans in Congress as "the most loathsome wretches imaginable, of whom Mr. Speaker BANKS was the worst," as a proof of his benevolent feelings said, that "sooner than have his slaves set free to prey upon his poor neighbors, he was ready to die in resisting any measure for their liberation." The Pee Dee *Times* thinks that the Hon. gentleman was "very happy in demonstrating that every Southerner, whether rich or poor, is vitally interested in the institution of Slavery." The Hon. gentleman must have been considerably embarrassed in attempting to demonstrate to his poor neighbors that the Republicans had any intention of interfering with his slaves as long as he kept them at home.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The Forty-seventh meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, now in session in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, was called to order at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the President of the Board, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. MAGIE, of Elizabeth. Rev. Dr. WORCESTER then read the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board, held at Utica, N. Y., and also of the special meeting held March 4 and 5, in Albany.

Rev. Mr. PETTINGILL was then appointed Assistant Recording Secretary of the Board, who proceeded to collect the names of its members present.

The following Committee of Arrangements for meetings, speakers, &c., was appointed:

Rev. Dr. Stearns, Dr. Roland, Dr. Scott, Rev. D. W. Poor, and Rev. Mr. Wood.

The Treasurer's report was then read by JAS. M. GORDON, Esq., of Boston, the Treasurer of the Board. The receipts of the year from all sources have been $367,518 69; $3,109 less than those of the previous year. The expenditures have been $328,000 49; leaving a deficiency of $15,981 80; which added to the already existing debt of $20,507 90, makes the present indebtedness of the Board $36,189 70.

The Treasurer's report, with that of the additions read by Dr. WORCESTER, was referred to a Select Committee.

Dr. POMEROY, one of the Secretaries of the Board, made a report on the Home Department, stating that since the last annual meeting of the Board, six Corporate members have deceased. Four missionaries and three female assistant missionaries have also gone to their final reward. Forty-six missionary laborers—twenty-one males and twenty-five females—have been sent to their respective fields. The number of *ordained* missionaries has never been exceeded in any one year since the Board existed, though the number of *assistant* missionaries has in two or three instances been greater.

Dr. ANDERSON then stated that the Committee of thirteen, appointed to report on the missions of India, would make their report to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock A. M. This report, and the discussions on it, are expected to constitute one of the leading topics of interest during the session of the Board.

It was voted to take a recess till 7½ o'clock to hear the sermon of Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

The meeting of the Board will be opened to-morrow at 9½ o'clock A. M. After a report by the Secretaries, the report of the Committee above referred to will be read.

The attendance of members of the Board is very large, and includes some of the most eminent divines of the country. Between 1,500 and 2,000 strangers are expected to visit us during the session, all of whom are provided for in the liberal hospitalities of our people.

The Annual Sermon was preached this evening, by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, in the First Presbyterian *Church. The Church, which is the largest in the* city, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hun*dreds went away, unable to obtain admittance.*

New-Jersey Politics.

FAILURE OF THE REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS UNITE ON AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The Republicans and Americans met here to-day for the purpose of forming a Union Electoral ticket. *A respectable number of both parties were present.* They met in separate Conventions. The Republicans proposed to the Americans a fusion similar to that made in Pennsylvania, but a difficulty arose about the *terms of the proposition. A second proposition was* then made by the Republicans, to which the Amer*icans answered that no arrangement could be made.* The Republicans then directed their Executive Committee to prepare a statement of the matter. Both Conventions adjourned and no fusion was effected.

Fire at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

A fire broke out here on Sunday morning, which destroyed about $90,000 worth of property. It commenced in the *restaurant* under the China store of JAMES BARRY, whose family made their escape from the burning building by ladders. The flames then extended to a number of adjoining buildings, entirely destroying them. The loss of JAMES BARRY is $35,000—insured, $10,000. E. GUERNEY & Co., and Messrs. E. R. GALE and E. J. GRIFFITHS, lose $5,000 each; fully insured. W. JOHNSON'S (Jr.) loss is $3,000; fully insured.

The Valley Bank of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

One of the victimized parties here by the late Valley Bank explosion is about taking steps to bring the matter before our Courts. An application for a writ of requisition on the Governor of New-York, is contemplated, in order to bring the Messrs. LELANDS to trial here.

The Murderer, Weber, Sentenced.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

In the Essex Court of Oyer and Terminer, today, PHILIP WEBER, convicted of the murder of GEORGE BELOR, in a drunken affray in August last, was sentenced to twelve years in the New-Jersey State Prison.

The Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMER JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The U. S. mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Augusta* from New-York arrived here to-day.

Recruits for General Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The steamer *Tennessee* sailed for Nicaragua today, taking 350 recruits for WALKER.

Battle of the B's.

On Monday evening that portion of Broadway which touches Amity and Great Jones streets was thrown into a fever of excitement by an encounter between two citizens who occupy a large portion of the public view. From a spirited narrative of one of those ubiquitous gentlemen of the press who are found always everywhere on all possible occasions, we learn that Mr. W. E. BURTON, the talented comedian, happened to be seated about dusk in a stage proceeding homeward, when the son of another artist of distinction, Mr. W. R. BLAKE, entered the carriage and took his seat upon the opposite cushion. For a considerable period they traveled together in unbroken harmony. Mr. BLAKE was silent and thoughtful. Mr. BURTON wore that rich and unctuous expression which usually sits upon his comic face. When, however, Amity-street was reached, the stage saw another sight. Mr. BURTON rose to descend, but before departure, while still lingering on the step, he conveyed to Mr. BLAKE a memento of his feelings in a considerable squirt of saliva and a facial inflection on the

Prof. BACHE delivered the annual address before the Mechanics' Institute at the Tabernacle last evening.

Gen. HARNEY, U. S. Army, is stopping at the New-York Hotel.

Catholic Asylum for Girls.

The annual exhibition of this institution took place yesterday afternoon at the Asylum, corner of Prince and Mott streets. Right Rev. Bishop O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg, presided. He was assisted by Rev. WM. STARR, Vicar-General of New-York. The President of the Board of Education (ANDREW GREEN, Esq.) was among those who were present. There were about 300 children, aged from three to eleven years, dressed alike, and the exercises were very interesting. Prizes were awarded to the children for general good behavior, and lastly, the Bishop and Mr. GREEN addressed the assembly, in reference to the obligations of the children and of their friends. The meeting was eminently gratifying to those who witnessed the proceedings.

Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday at the Rotunda, the President, SIMMONS DRAPER, Esq., in the Chair. The reading of the monthly requisitions occupied more than two hours, but elicited no particular remark. A recess was taken of 15 minutes, but nothing was afterwards transacted of the slightest interest to general readers.

TIRED OF LIFE.—A young woman about 20 years of age, named HENRIETTA WILSON, was found in Green-street, near Houston, on Monday night, in a state of insensibility. She was taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, and a physician sent for, when it was ascertained that she had taken an ounce of laudanum with a view to committing suicide. She was finally restored to consciousness by the application of the proper remedies.

FELL AND CUT HIS HEAD.—ADDISON HALL fell on the Hudson River Railroad track Monday night, and cut his head very badly. He was taken to the City Hospital by a Third Ward Policeman.

DROWNED.—Coroner COMBERT held an inquest on Monday upon the body of WILLIAM WINSLOW, a laborer employed on Pier No. 3 East River, who fell into the water at that place at 11 o'clock P. M., on Saturday night, and was drowned. Verdict: "Accidental drowning." Deceased was a native of this City, and about 31 years of age.

At sunrise and not at sunset on the 4th November, as our report stated yesterday, the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, of Brooklyn, will hold their last meeting at their head-quarters before proceeding to the polls.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

"Fusion" in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING IN NATIONAL HALL—RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 28.

Last evening National Hall was again densely thronged by over three thousand persons, who were brought together by a call which appeared in several of the morning and afternoon papers.

By 7 o'clock the large hall was well filled, and a desire to have the meeting organized was manifested. Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers were given for FILLMORE and DONELSON, and JOHN P. SANDERSON, and repeated "groans for the Fusionists" were given with a will. By 7½ o'clock there was not a vacant spot in the hall—the seats were all filled, and *the platform, aisles and gallery were approximately* crowded.

For a few moments "order reigned in Warsaw," but there being no efforts made to organize the meeting, one enthusiastic individual got up on one of the *benches in the middle of the room, and proposed* three cheers for "Johnny Roach," and that celebrated personage came in for a due share of applause.

Loud calls were made for several gentlemen to address the meeting, but no one responding, cheers were given again and again for FILLMORE and the American State Committee.

Mr. DAVID S. WIEDERSHEIMER now appeared upon the platform, and proposed WILLIAM F. SMITH, Esq., as Chairman, and read a list of names for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. On the question of adopting these gentlemen as officers, the ayes were quite feeble, while a deafening "No!" was given as the negative expression.

A scene of indescribable excitement and confusion here ensued, which lasted for several minutes. When order was somewhat restored, Mr. WIEDERSHEIMER declared Mr. SMITH to be Chairman of the meeting. Much dissatisfaction was manifested, during which Mr. SMITH essayed to make a few remarks.

My friends, said he, I had supposed that my name, and that my association with the friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON, would have induced you to treat me with courtesy. [Voices—"You're a turncoat!" "Traitor!" &c.]

I come here a firm and unflinching friend of the American candidates for President and Vice President, and I am opposed to fusion [tremendous applause] except upon honorable terms. [Groans and hisses.]

Three cheers were then proposed and given for "the pure, unadulterated American electoral ticket."

An excited gentleman in the back part of the room here attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned amid the general confusion.

Mr. SMITH vainly endeavored to renew his remarks, the cheering for FILLMORE and DONELSON effectually preventing him.

A large piece of canvas, on which was inscribed "No fusion with the Woolly Horse," was here exhibited by an individual on the platform. The whole meeting rose to its feet, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and deafening and prolonged shouts of approbation were given again and again. It was many moments before quiet was partially restored.

Mr. JOHN M. DUTTON, of the Eighth Ward, now mounted the platform, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He appealed to his friends to check temporarily their expressions of regard for the straight out and regularly nominated Fillmore ticket, and their hatred of fusion and the fusionists. Let the meeting go on regularly. How are you to know what is the business of the meeting, unless an organization is effected? [Applause.]

Mr. DUTTON indulged in a few other remarks in a similar strain, and retired amid much applause.

The *Ledger* says:

Mr. JOHN S. PALMER then read the preamble and resolutions prepared for the occasion. The tenor of the first of the series being strongly favorable to the American Party, its principles and its candidates, they were allowed to be read without any manifestation or disapprobation; but there appeared to be an evident suspension of feeling ready to burst out at the first intimation of fusion. The breathless suspense was soon broken, for, in a subsequent resolution, in which the Union ticket was recognized as the surest means of carrying the State of Pennsylvania against the Democratic candidates, the most deafening noise ensued, with hisses and groans.

The reading was finally concluded, when Mr. DUTTON moved that the resolutions be taken up seperately, or in sections. (Voices, "no, take them all together.") At this point Mr. SAMUEL LLOYD, who arose on the floor of the Hall, moved to amend the resolutions proposed by substituting these in favor of the fusion electoral ticket, adopted at the meeting held in the Hall on Saturday evening. This was followed by cries of "yes, that's it," "let's have them," and "three cheers for Mr. LLOYD."

Mr. DAVID SCOTT seconded the motion of Mr. LLOYD, and attempted to enforce the motion by a speech, in which he urged the resolutions of Saturday night as "the most fair, straightforward and anti-woolly-headed." This sentiment brought out another, and by far the loudest burst of feeling of the evening. He proposed that the resolutions be read, and they were read. Mr. DUTTON then said that now the question was fairly before the meeting, upon which calls for the adoption of them resounded from all parts of the hall. Some one proposed to add, as an amendment, "that the electoral ticket headed by JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL was the true Fillmore and Donelson ticket."

The President then put the question on the motion to adopt the substitute offered by Mr. LLOYD, and it was carried by thunders of ayes, and the few nays that were given were completely drowned in hisses and groans. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted with a strong demonstration, and for a moment great confusion prevailed. He said he was a Fillmore man, and would support the ticket.

After Mr. COMB had concluded his speech, there was another short season of silence and expectancy. This state of things was, however, temporary, for Mr. CHARLES W. REED, making an appearance in the body of the Hall from the rear of the stage, was the occasion of an outburst of indignation from all parts of the hall, but more especially near and upon the stage after he had succeeded in getting there.

He was greeted with hisses, and cries of "a traitor!" "a second LEVIN!" and taunts, jeers, and evident signs of intended personal violence. He was soon surrounded, and so clearly significant were the demonstrations of personal outrage that, by the advice of friends, he quitted the stand (the rear of it) amid the rude jostling of his opponents, and was escorted, only escaped serious personal violence by his opportune departure from the place.

At this point of time the gas lights in the body of the hall were partially extinguished, and great darkness, confusion verges condensed, with corresponding to the vast crowd, seized the inevitable result of the evening's demonstration. The lights were subsequently restored, and one or two speeches on the popular side were made, when the meeting adjourned.

THE ALBANY FORGERIES.—TRIAL COMMENCED.—The examination of ANTHONY FREDERICK for the alleged forgeries upon the Bank of Albany and the Bank of the Capital, was resumed yesterday morning, but no new facts were elicited. JOHN P. BADGLEY, of the firm of MONTEATH & BADGLEY; ISAAC TEMPLETON, Teller of the Bank of the Capital; C. E. KENDRICK, Cashier of the Bank of Albany, and E. BLEECKER, book-keeper of the same, were severally sworn and testified. At the conclusion of the examination, Mr. HADLEY, the prisoner's counsel, moved for his discharge, when Justice PARMELEE replied that a high crime had been committed, and that the evidence before him was sufficient to warrant the detention of the prisoner. He was therefore committed to jail.—*Albany Journal, 28th.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Finishes, Cashmeres, Gentlemens' and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. BENDIX,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 239 Broadway.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(FROM LONDON,)

Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

From the London Times.

A number of persons of the greatest consequence assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the cures produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of Deafness and Blindness.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies; and what appears most singular is, that whether the deafness arose from paralysis of the auditory nerve, tumors of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, it has been obviated, or complete cure effected without giving pain or inconvenience. Several patients, who previously said that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and assiduity, obtained a power of curing new medicaments and methods, calculated to cure cases of deafness, such as were never cured before.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

from the

ASSIGNEE OF DANIEL CLARK & CO.

Consisting in part, Shirts and Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Traveling Shawls, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c., &c., are prepared to offer great inducements to

CASH OR SHORT-TIME BUYERS.

The Stock will be ready for inspection on Friday, 30th inst.

CARPENTER & FULLERTON,
No. 11 Warren-st., up-stairs.

1856.

OUR LATE STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS are now ready and on sale.

A great many of these are from Models imported by myself, and as to cut and fit in our best styles, as usual, will be found many beautiful things, that will be run off before the season is fairly begun.

The stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings in our custom room is admitted to be the largest and best selected variety ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 337, 339 and 341 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 321 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and clear stock of Rich Damasks, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

HOSTETTER.

THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in loss of appetite, dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., is unparalleled. They impart health and tone to the weak, enervated constitution, and should be in the hands of every infirm person. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & McCARTHY, Pittsburg, Pa., and D. PARK, Broadway and Duane-st., wholesale agents for the East.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.

On the European or American Plan, at option.

Invites the attention of travelers.

Also of families and single gentlemen looking for Winter quarters. HEATED BY STEAM.

SIDNEY KOFMAN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only Safes in the world that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—GOOD TASTE is said to be intuitive, or only to be secured from long practice and observation in any vocation. JENNINGS & CO.'S reputation in the way of READY-MADE GARMENTS for the present and ensuing season, is the conclusion that it has at least been acquired from their long career in catering for the community, and from they are enabled, despite competition, to secure an equitable patronage, from not only our own citizens, but from different parts of the Union, their operations having no bounds. They are at the old location, No. 221 Broadway.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER.

If used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and corset work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. In all cases it is demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—SWEET and powerful in tone, beautiful style of workmanship. Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN F. WARE & CO., No. 107 Canal-st., Cin., and now remaining 4 doors West of Vanice-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Recommended by Professor VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Professor WILLARD PARKER, and John M. Comstock, M. D. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 354 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

MADAME

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—A LARGE

MATRIMONIAL.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BOARD.—THE AMERICAN Board for Foreign Missions holds its forty-seventh annual meeting at Newark this week. Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon last evening in the First Presbyterian Church. A train of cars leaves Newark at 10, and another at 3 P. M., which will enable persons to return to the city after the evening meeting.

A. MERWIN.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—An election for three directors, to serve for three years from this November, in place of class No. 3, will be held on the 24 November, at the Hebrew Library, 5th st. at 6 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Directors.

BENJ. NATHAN, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION of Rev. Mr. Adams as pastor of the North Reformed Dutch Church, Christie, Broadway, will take place on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock. The public are invited.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &C.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES.

Manufactured from stock of the best quality, and for sale by the manufacturers, WARREN, THOMPSON & CO., 100 Maiden-lane, and 59 Ann-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BROOMS OF NEWEST DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 227 Pearl-st. Machine Brooms, Hand Brooms, Whisk Brooms, Shaving Brushes, Horse Brushes, &c. Also, a large assortment of Brushes of every description for sale at the lowest market prices.

KIDDER'S BLACK SILKS

At 62½ per yard.

ARMSTRONG & BROTHER, 51 Grand-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR

attention to HARRIS, No. 195 7th-st., between 3d and 4th-aves., for the best and cheapest Dyeing and Scouring establishment in the city. Gentlemen's clothes dyed and pressed without ripping. Ladies' dresses dyed and cleaned in the most superior manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Terms cash.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AT WASHINGTON PLACE, between Broadway and Washington Square, a few gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board and lodging; also, single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at No. 24 Washington Square North.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, may be had at No. 69 Warren-st. House has been thoroughly renovated. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board, at No. 74 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Broadway.

Pleasant rooms with first-rate board for gentlemen; a few respectable private family. One double room for two or three gentlemen. Location desirable; best references given. Also, a few transient boarders. Call at No. 23 Willow-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman. In a private family; location pleasant, in 18th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Address M. M. C., Times Office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, at No. 64 Varick-st., near St. John's Park.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—IN blank books, memorandums, copy books, all books, note books, &c.

ELLIS & SLOTE,

No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

KIGGINS & KILLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, (late Special Agents to the Post Office,) have removed to No. 48 Ann-st., New-York.

BROOMS OF NEWEST DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 227 Pearl-st. Machine Brooms, Hand Brooms, Whisk Brooms, Shaving Brushes, Horse Brushes, &c. Also, a large assortment of Brushes of every description for sale at the lowest market prices.

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Manufactured from stock of the best quality, and for sale by the manufacturers, WARREN, THOMPSON & CO., 100 Maiden-lane, and 59 Ann-st.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL hereby give notice that they will receive proposals, sealed up, until the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the Hospital with Coal, Wood, Charcoal, Flour, Meat, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Oil, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Printing, Paper, Books, Bookbinding, Iron, Steel, Brass, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Pewter, Lumber, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Whitewash, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Crash, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Cordage, Canvas, Blankets, Flannels, Cotton, Linen, Muslin, Ticking, Thread, Buttons, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Combs, Soda, Starch, Blacking, Brushes, Mops, Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Baskets, Matches, Sand, Ashes, Lime, Hair, Cement, Bricks, Stone, Iron Castings, Iron Work, Tinning, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Glazing, Painting, Whitewashing, Carpenter's Work, Cabinet Work, Upholstery, Repairing Furniture, Repairing Bedsteads, Repairing Stoves, Repairing Pumps, Repairing Water Closets, Repairing Gas Fixtures, Repairing Locks, Repairing Bells, Repairing Clocks, Repairing Chairs, Repairing Tables, Repairing Trusses, Repairing Shoes, Repairing Boots, Repairing Hats, Repairing Caps, Repairing Harness, Repairing Saddles, Repairing Trunks, Repairing Carriages, Repairing Wagons, Repairing Carts, Repairing Boats, Repairing Ferry Boats, Repairing Scows, Repairing Lighters, Repairing Tugs, Repairing Steamboats, Repairing Ships, Repairing Sloops, Repairing Schooners, Repairing Brigs, Repairing Barks, Repairing Hulls, Repairing Masts, Repairing Spars, Repairing Sails, Repairing Rigging, Repairing Anchors, Repairing Chains, Repairing Cables, Repairing Ropes, Repairing Blocks, Repairing Tackles, Repairing Pulleys, Repairing Oars, Repairing Rudders, Repairing Tillers, Repairing Compasses, Repairing Lamps, Repairing Lanterns, Repairing Candles, Repairing Candlesticks, Repairing Lamp Posts, Repairing Lamp Irons, Repairing Lamp Glasses, Repairing Lamp Burners, Repairing Lamp Wicks, Repairing Lamp Chimneys, Repairing Lamp Shades, Repairing Lamp Globes, Repairing Lamp Reflectors, Repairing Lamp Stands, Repairing Lamp Brackets

THE GOVERNOR'S CONVENTION AT RALEIGH.—Gov. Vance, of South Carolina, has declined the invitation to attend the convention at Raleigh, N. C., on the 26th inst., for the purpose of considering the policy of the State in regard to the Pacific Railroad. In his letter declining the invitation he says: "I feel that the present crisis in the affairs of the country requires the undivided attention of the Governors of the several States to meet the exigencies which may arise, and I therefore deem it my duty to remain at my post." Gov. Vance was made known to the country by his letter declining the invitation to the Governors of the several States to meet in convention at Montgomery, for the purpose of devising some plan of adjustment of the difficulties between the North and South. He was then a member of the Confederate Congress, and his letter was considered a masterly production. Gov. Vance was re-elected Governor of North Carolina by the people, after the close of the war, by a large majority, and is now one of the most popular men in the State. He is a native of Buncombe county, and is about forty-five years of age.

Mr. Secretary Seward.

THE LAST CALL TO REMEMBER.—NOT "Reduced," but American "opposite every man to do his duty." The Vigilant Ward Republican Club of Brooklyn will hold their usual rally on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Constitution Hall, corner of Court and Montague sts., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the following gentlemen: Hon. JOHN A. KING, Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Hon. JOHN TAPPEN, Hon. JOHN DAVENPORT, Hon. ELIAS H. HEBRICK, Hon. RICHARD KEIM, Hon. JOHN H GIBSON, Hon. WM. F. EASTERBROOK, Assessor, Hon. SAMUEL H. COOPER, Commissioner, Hon. JOHN T. WRIGHT, Commissioner, Hon. EDWARD CLEARY, School Trustee, Hon. JAMES ROCKWELL, Constable, Hon. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, School Trustee.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—PREMONT AND DAYTON.—A Public Meeting of the Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at Firemen's Hall, corner of Court and Montague sts., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the following gentlemen: Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Hon. JOHN TAPPEN, Hon. JOHN DAVENPORT, Hon. ELIAS H. HEBRICK, Hon. RICHARD KEIM, Hon. JOHN H GIBSON, Hon. WM. F. EASTERBROOK, Assessor, Hon. SAMUEL H. COOPER, Commissioner, Hon. JOHN T. WRIGHT, Commissioner, Hon. EDWARD CLEARY, School Trustee, Hon. JAMES ROCKWELL, Constable, Hon. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

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SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Assembly—JAMES W. WELLS.
For Coroner—DAVID W. NETTER.
For Assembly—JAMES I. LYON.
For Police Justice—ISAAC COLE.
For Police Justice—JESSE MITCHELL.
For Police Justice—WILLIAM E. STAFFORD.
For Assessor—WILLIAM K. BRADLEY.
For Constable—THOMAS MCTAGGART.
For Constable—CHRISTOPHER CHOATE.
For Constable—JOHN DE LA MATER.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Assembly—JAMES W. WELLS.
For Coroner—JAMES W. NETTER.
For Assembly—DAVID W. NETTER.
For Police Justice—ISAAC COLE.
For School Trustee—RICHARD V. CARMAN.
For School Trustee—JOHN T. CHRISTY.
For School Trustee—WILLIAM E. STAFFORD.
For Assessor—WILLIAM K. BRADLEY.
For Constable—THOMAS MCTAGGART.
For Constable—CHRISTOPHER CHOATE.
For Constable—JOHN DE LA MATER.

THE PEOPLES CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.—A. J. DU BOIS will be nominated for Mayor, on the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock, to contest the nomination of JAMES T. BRADY, by the Democratic party. Mr. DU BOIS is supported by a large number of persons, without distinction of party, who are desirous of having a Mayor who will be responsible to the people, and not to the Democratic Ring. Mr. DU BOIS is a native of this city, and has been a resident of it for 40 years. He is a merchant, and has been engaged in business for 25 years. He is a man of unblemished character, and is well known to the people of this city. He is a man of the people, and will be supported by the people. Let every man who is opposed to the Democratic Ring attend the meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and vote for DU BOIS.

MUNICIPAL RECORD COMMITTEE.—New-York, Oct. 24, 1864.—The Committee respectfully recommend the following candidates for the support of the electors at the ensuing election:

For Mayor—JOHN T. SUTHERLAND.
For School Commissioner—JOSEPH C. FINCKEN.
For School Inspector—ASA J. DITTENHOEFER.
For School Trustee—JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM.
For Assessor—PETER COOK.
For Constable—ARNOLD A. ERNSON.
For Constable—JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM.
For Coroner—WILLIAM C. MCSHANE.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman—THOMAS B. STILLMAN.
For Constable—THOMAS DOYLE.
For Assembly—WILLIAM C. MCSHANE.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman—SAMUEL H. COOPER.
For Constable—JOHN T. WRIGHT.
For Assessor—WM. F. EASTERBROOK.
For School Trustee—JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM.
For Coroner—PETER COOK.
For Assessor—JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
For Constable—ARNOLD A. ERNSON.
For Constable—JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM.
For Coroner—JOSEPH C. FINCKEN.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman—SAMUEL H. COOPER.
For Constable—JOHN T. WRIGHT.
For Assessor—WM. F. EASTERBROOK.
For School Commissioner—JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM.
For Coroner—PETER COOK.
For Assessor—JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
For Constable—ARNOLD A. ERNSON.
For Constable—JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM.
For Coroner—JOSEPH C. FINCKEN.

A. J.—A GRAND FLAG PRESENTATION TO COMPANY A, 9TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., AT HOME.—The Veterans of Company A, 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., will present their Flag to the Company, at their Armory, Butler Hall, Butler st., near Fulton, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock. All friends of the Company are invited to be present. By order of the Committee.

H. A. SHERIDAN, Chairman of Ex. Committee.

THE FOREIGN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.—A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock, to confirm the nomination of JAMES T. BRADY, by the Democratic party. It is expected that persons of all parties will be present, and that the meeting will be a large one. By order of the Committee.

GEORGE GIFFORD, J. W. GRIFFITH, Secretaries.

Mr. Secretary Seward.

THE LAST CALL TO REMEMBER.—NOT "Reduced," but American "opposite every man to do his duty." The Vigilant Ward Republican Club of Brooklyn will hold their usual rally on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Constitution Hall, corner of Court and Montague sts., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the following gentlemen: Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Hon. JOHN TAPPEN, Hon. JOHN DAVENPORT, Hon. ELIAS H. HEBRICK, Hon. RICHARD KEIM, Hon. JOHN H GIBSON, Hon. WM. F. EASTERBROOK, Assessor, Hon. SAMUEL H. COOPER, Commissioner, Hon. JOHN T. WRIGHT, Commissioner, Hon. EDWARD CLEARY, School Trustee, Hon. JAMES ROCKWELL, Constable, Hon. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

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THE LAST RALLY BEFORE THE FIGHT!

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Firemen's Hall, corner of Court and Montague sts., Addresses will be delivered by Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Hon. JOHN TAPPEN, Hon. JOHN DAVENPORT, Hon. ELIAS H. HEBRICK, Hon. RICHARD KEIM, Hon. JOHN H GIBSON, Hon. WM. F. EASTERBROOK, Assessor, Hon. SAMUEL H. COOPER, Commissioner, Hon. JOHN T. WRIGHT, Commissioner, Hon. EDWARD CLEARY, School Trustee, Hon. JAMES ROCKWELL, Constable, Hon. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
GEORGIANA APPELTON ON APPLICATION
BY E. PATON, 56 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER.

SCHENCK'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING PUMPING ENGINES OF ENLARGED POWER.
Manufactured by the
VARNUM WORKS, foot of 10th-st., East River.

INSURANCE.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
The Company insures property against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions.
DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
JOHN HADLEY, WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HADLEY, EDWARD WOOD,
JOHN HADLEY, EDMUND W. CORLIES,
CHARLES KLY, CHARLES H. FARMER,
EDWARD VILLETTE, CHAS. H. FARMER,
JOHN D. WARREN, WM. HINDSALE, Jr.,
JOSEPH BENNETT, SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY GARDNER, JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
JAMES G. CLARKE, SAMUEL PAXSON,
EDWARD F. RUSSE, D. CROMWELL,
JOHN T. WILLIS, GEORGE R. RIKER,
C. A. VALENTINE, DAVID S. KEELER,
P. A. ALLEN, DAVID OLYPHANT,
JOHN ALLEN, WM. H. MITCHELL,
GEO. R. GRINNELL.
October 15, 1853.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, October 15, 1853.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the first day of November, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox., both inclusive.
By order of the Board,
THOS. T. CHESTER, Sec'y.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1853.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after the first day of November, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox., both inclusive.
By order of the Board,
THOS. T. CHESTER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1853.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable on the 1st of November next. The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until after the 1st of November.
By order of the Board,
G. M. MILLIKEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-st., New-York, Oct. 20, 1853.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable on the 1st of November next. The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until after the 1st of November.
By order of the Board,
G. M. MILLIKEN, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT.
ALBANY, Oct. 15, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION in the City of New-York, bearing the signature of the Bank Commissioners, and dated prior to the 1st day of November, 1853, will be redeemed at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, on and after the 1st day of November, 1853, and that the interest thereon will cease from and after that date.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, bearing the signature of the Bank Commissioners, and dated prior to the 1st day of November, 1853, will be redeemed at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, on and after the 1st day of November, 1853, and that the interest thereon will cease from and after that date.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF COMMERCE, bearing the signature of the Bank Commissioners, and dated prior to the 1st day of November, 1853, will be redeemed at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, on and after the 1st day of November, 1853, and that the interest thereon will cease from and after that date.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1853.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the current business of the last six months, payable in this City on the 30th inst., and in New-York on Nov. 1, at the office of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
HENRY O. AMES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1853.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the Stockholders on and after Saturday, the 1st November next. The Transfer Book will be closed for one week prior to that date.
By order.
G. I. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-st., New-York, Oct. 20, 1853.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after the first day of November next. The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until after the 1st of November.
By order of the Board,
G. M. MILLIKEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1853.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after the first day of November next. The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until after the 1st of November.
By order of the Board,
G. M. MILLIKEN, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE FARMERS' BANK of Albany, payable at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, will be redeemed at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) instead thereof, on and after the 1st day of November next, within two years from the date hereof, from which time the interest thereon will cease.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE MECHANICS' BANK of Albany, payable at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, will be redeemed at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) instead thereof, on and after the 1st day of November next, within two years from the date hereof, from which time the interest thereon will cease.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE FARMERS' BANK of Schoharie, payable at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, will be redeemed at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) instead thereof, on and after the 1st day of November next, within two years from the date hereof, from which time the interest thereon will cease.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF COMMERCE, bearing the signature of the Bank Commissioners, and dated prior to the 1st day of November, 1853, will be redeemed at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, on and after the 1st day of November, 1853, and that the interest thereon will cease from and after that date.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE MECHANICS' BANK of Albany, payable at the office of the Bank Commissioners, in the City of Albany, will be redeemed at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) instead thereof, on and after the 1st day of November next, within two years from the date hereof, from which time the interest thereon will cease.
By order of the Board,
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLARK'S PATENT STEAM AND FIRE REGULATOR CO., No. 308 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1853.
THE DIRECTORS OF CLARK'S PATENT Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared their regular semi-annual Cash dividend of 5 per cent. out of the profits of the business of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. to Nov. 1.
THOS. A. EMMET, President.
CHARLES MAY, Vice-President.
GABRIEL H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 8 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
CAPITAL PAID IN, $200,000.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Nov. 1, 1853.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
GABRIEL H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of November next, to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, No. 56 William-st., corner of Pine.
By order of the Board,
GABRIEL H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE Shore Railroad and St. Louis Railroad Co., Office No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 25, 1853.
Coupons on the second mortgage bonds of these Companies due on the first of November next, will be paid at this office on and after that day.
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

MARINE RAILWAY HAS REMOVED TO foot 10th-st., East River.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 24 BEAVER-ST., Oct. 25, 1853.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of November next. The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until after the 1st of November.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES MORGAN, Secretary.

MARINE SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 91-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest on deposits of $50 and under, 5 per cent.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK OCT 20, 1853.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO 1 PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS.—Certificates of this Stock, Nos. 6 and 8 inclusive, for $1,000 each, are lost. The finder will please return them to the Bank of Commerce, and receive the above reward.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a few of the above Bonds at very low prices.
THOMAS TILESTON, President.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF THIS Co-partnership.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOLMES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for payment, and all persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to the undersigned.
Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1853.
JOHN HOLMES,
JOHN HOLMES, Jr.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

THE STATE FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT, at 7½ o'clock this morning, was caused by a fire in a building at the corner of Diamond and Hudson streets. The flames were put out with a few pails of water, causing trifling damage.

IN CANAL-STREET.

At the same hour a fire broke out in the oyster saloon of WILLING & MASE, No. 261 Canal-street, corner of Sullivan-street. Damage about $50—insured for $1,500 in the City Insurance Company. The fire was caused by a leak in a gas-pipe.

BAD-LOOK, FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY.—A fight occurred about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Depeyster-street and the Bowery, between THOMAS MCQUILLEN and WILLIAM B. NEWELLS, during which the latter was badly cut in the cheek with a knife in the hands of McQUILLEN, who is a barber. He was promptly arrested by officer O'DAY of the Fourth Ward Police; he was brought before Justice CONNERAT, by whom he was committed.

ACCIDENT.—THOMAS FARRELL, a boy 16 years of age, had his leg accidentally broken on Monday morning, on board the schooner *F. P. Ladd*, lying at the foot of Thirtieth-street, East River. He was removed to the City Hospital by a Twenty-first Ward policeman.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 346, 362, 408, 462, 488, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562,